The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,024.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... ,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,, 28 0
——— including postage ..... ,, 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... ,, 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... ,, 2 8
Third Ditto ..... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... ,, 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 256 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		Augu t.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Pondicherry	27
,, Carwar.....	17	,, Madras	29
,, Narrakel	19	,, Coconada.....	31
			Sept.
,, Allepey.....	20	,, Vizagapatam.....	1
,, Tuticorin.....	21	,, Bimlipatam.....	2
,, Colombo.....	22	,, Gopalpore.....	2
,, Galle.....	23	,, False Point.....	3
,, Negapatam	26	Arrive CALCUTTA.....	4

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSSORAH	10
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	10
,, Guadur.....	24	,, Bushire	14
,, Muscat.....	26	,, Linga	17
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	29	,, Muscat.....	22
	Sep.		
,, Bushire	1	,, Guadur	23
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottiss, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible] at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	32	26	8	
Port Said.....	38	24	9	
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	29	12	
Naples	47	30	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rate-book of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Coburn, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Ca-go and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. Robson, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

ROWLAND and Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL and CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

LADIES' MONSOON BOOTS.—

JUST RECEIVED by the Overland Mail Steamer another assortment of elegant DESIGNS, Ladies' Kid Elastic Double Sole, Military Heel, Gaiter Walking Boots, expressly manufactured for the present Season. An early inspection is invited.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay, the undermentioned GUNS, RIFLES, &c., for sale:—

1 Double Breech Loader, No. 8,617, pin 12 bore	£27	0 0
1 Do. ditto C. F., No. 1,0[illegible]	35	0 0
1 Do. ditto C. F., No. 9,215.....	35	0 0
1 Do. Ball Gun, No. 10,196	25	0 0
1 Do. Rifle, 16 Bore	37	10 0
1 Do. do. No. 9,[illegible]00, No. 9,460	44	10 0
1 Do. do. No. 9,436, for Snider Ammunition ...	28	0 0
Cartridge Cases, &c., to suit the above.		
3 Sporting Guiders, ditto	6	10 0
3 Creasers and 3 Bullet-moulds for Sniders.		

The above Prices will be accepted at the exchange of the day for Demand Drafts on London.

N.B.—W. W. Greener on Modern Breech Loaders, Rs. 4-8. By post, Rs. 5.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few of articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pice per yard.
Peacock's and Malcomb's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Tricote Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Loading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 15th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

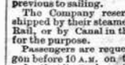
The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,118 tons, and 650 H.P.) Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street

NOTICE to Contractors, Merchants, Proprietors of Spinning Mills, Mechanics and others

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, on account of Government at Fausee Talao Store Yard, near the Bore Bunder Railway Terminus, the residue of Iron Barrack Materials, consisting of Girders, Tie Rods, principal Rafters, Streets Stair Case Bearers, &c., &c., as also some old Timber for building purpose.

TERM CASH.

25 Per cent. Deposit to be paid on the lot being knocked down.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1871.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF BEST SPARKLING WINES.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2 o'clock, the following Sparkling Wines.

34 Cases Quarts, Sparkling Hock
39 ditto ditto ditto Moselle

ALSO,

7 Cases quarts fine Pale Sherry, remarkably clear.

N.B.—These are of very high character and will bear favourable comparison with wines which, by private sale, command much higher rates than it is probable these will realize at auction. For the convenience of parties who may not be able to attend the sale, orders to purchase will be received, and registered in the order of their receipt, which will bear priority of right accordingly.

To Boxes each 1 dozen-quarts Jacquesson and Fils Champagne.
60 Boxes Jacques Georg & Co.'s Rubis Champagne.
A few dozens Dunville's Old Irish Whiskey in quarts and pints.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1871.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T Cloths, Madapolams, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

One English-built Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham.
One double-seated Phaeton.
One strong serviceable Buggy.
One Bay Arab Horse.
One Grey Galloway.
One handsome Chestnut Arab Horse quiet in Harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household furniture, Best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by "C. H. Schroder," first-rate Iaabity Improved Safe, &c., &c.

On Monday, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency, the same comprises such as Rich Starcut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, best plateeware, such as a set of Dish Covers consisting of Handsome Vegetable and Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle frames, Tea Set, Table, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c. Handsome carved Blackwood Household Furniture, such as a Round Dining Table for 8 persons, Side-board, Hand some Bronze 4 Light hanging Argand Lamps, American 8 day Clocks, Settees, Circular and Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and half-backed Sofas, handsome plated six light Chandeliers, a Mahogany Grand Square Piano, handsome China Cabinet, Brussels Carpets, first-rate Cremona Lithographs in maple and gilt frames, plated and bronzed hanging Argand Lamps, Hatstands, four-post Bedsteads, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Bed Glasses, Cloths and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dispensa Articles, &c., &c.

Bombay, 12th August 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he priege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale tocencourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be lea ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I.P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore, and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rahatoo Steam Navigation Company,
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Chima Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Bungums.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and the following—

Agents:—
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Cheeson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

OILMAN'S STORES
AND
PRESERVED PROVISIONS

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Warranted FRESH and of the BEST QUALITY.

ALLSOPP'S AND BASS'
EAST INDIA PALE ALE.

BARCLAY'S STOUT PORTER.

REVISED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

THE ESPLANADE WINE AND PROVISION STORE, ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs 40 PER SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1871, will be PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Ld.,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

General Agents—Messrs. OLIPHANT & Co.

Capital 1,500,000 Dollars, in 1,500 Shares of 1,000 Dollars each.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS in Bombay for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Cargo, specie, &c., by Steam and Sailing Ships to all parts of the world.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th August 1871.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1871.

To declare a Dividend.

To determine and resolve under the power to that effect reserved and given in the Company in General Meeting" by Clause Six of the Articles of Association of the Company, that "Subsequent General Meetings" of the Company be held once a year only, and in the month of August in each year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 14th to 24th August, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

THE CITY BANK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1855.

Head Office..... { (Corner of Finch Lane), Threadneedle Street.

Branch Offices..... { No. 34, Old Bond Street. No. 10, Tottenham Court Road. No. 29, Ludgate Hill.

[illegible] CAPITAL £1,000,000 0 0
(2,000 Shares of £20 each.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000 0 0
RESERVED FUND..... 105,000 0 0

Directors.

John Jones, Esq., Chairman.

Henry Vigues Eaqs., Esq. | Joaquin De Mancha, Esq.
John Hackblock, Esq. | William Simpson, Esq.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq. | Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Robert Lloyd, Esq. | James E. Vanner, Esq.
Wm. McArthur, Esq., M.P. | George Young, Esq.
Wm. Macnaughten, Esq.

Manager—Alfred George Kennedy.
Secretary—C. J. Worth.

Accounts opened with approved American and other Foreign Firms or Banks, at such moderate rates of Commission as shall be considered consi tent with sound mutual advantage. The interest upon such accounts is calculated at current rates on daily balances, and is made up on the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

Demand Cheques and Exchange honoured against approved previous or simultaneous Remittances. Credits opened against First-Class Securities negociated in London. Mercantile and Marginal Credits are issued, as also Letters of Credit upon any leading Commercial City, and every description of general Banking Business transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

London, 18th July 1871.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. GOLCONDA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. BANGALORE, from Southampton, 13th July 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. PERA, from Southampton, 8th July 1871.
,, SICILIAN, from Liverpool, 12th July 1871.
,, ALEXANDRIA, from Glasg ,w, 4th July 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

ENGLISH GOODS, (Via SUEZ CANAL) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON and Co., SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN (Wholesale and Retail),

INDIA, COLONIAL and FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside), LONDON,
Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Beers
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Preserved Provisions
Ironmongery	Saddlery and Harness	Stationery
Fire-arms	Books and Shoes	Boots
Agricultural Implements	Wines	Toys, &c., &c.
	Ales	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

THE TROPICAL RAIN-GAUGE,

Expressly fitted to receive the suddenly heavy RAIN-FALLS OF INDIA.

Price, complete with instructions,—Cash Rs. 18 ; Credit Rs. 20.

CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING RAIN GAUGE.

Price, complete with instructions,—Cash Rs. 90 ; Credit Rs. 100.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TABLE GLASS WARE.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, have just landed a consignment of very

SUPERIOR GLASS WARE,

Comprising

DECANTERS, pair from	Rs. 10-8	CUSTARD GLASSES, doz. from	Rs. 5-1
CLARET JUGS, each ,,	7-0	FINGER BOWLS, do.	12-8
LIQUOR BOTTLES, pair ,,	8-0	BEER GLASSES, do.	8-0
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, per dozen ..... ,,	8-0	SODA WATER, do.	10-8
CLARET do.	6-0	ICE TRAYS, each from	4-3
GREEN HOCK do.	9-8	ICE PLATES, doz. from	10-8
LIQUEUR do.	4-8	OVAL DISHES, each ,,	10-4
PORT do.	5-1	PICKLE JARS, pair ,,	9-8
SHERRY do.	6-4	SALT CELLARS, pair ,,	2-1
JELLY do.	5-1	FLOWER TUBES, doz. ,,	8-0

WELL WORTH THE INSPECTION OF ECONOMICAL HOUSEHOLDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BASS' PALE ALE,

Bottled by Cameron & Saunders.

Supplies of this fine Beer just received in capital condition.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Quarts, in original cases of 4 dozen, per dozen	5 12	6 4
Pints, in original casks of 8 dozen, ,, ...	3 12	4 0

Extra charge for se'ection and re-packing, per dozen, Quarts as. 4 ; Pints as. 2.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of August 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 7th August 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of THE GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

UPON motion of Mr. SCOBLE (the Advocate-General), being of Counsel for KESSOWJEE NAIK, one of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company ; and on hearing Mr. MACPHERSON, of Counsel for NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company ; and on hearing Mr. FAR AN, of Counsel for MAHOMED HOWJEE and other Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, I do order that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company be HELD at the Office of Messrs. LEATHES and CRAWFORD, on THURSDAY, the Seventeenth instant, at Twelve o'clock, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia consenting to resign at such Meeting ; and that the Meeting do proceed to elect another Liquidator, and that in the event of there n t being a quorum present, Mr. Gamble be appointed Liquidator. And I do lastly order that the Liquidator shall have his costs of this application out of the Assets of the Company.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1871.

C. SARGENT.

LEATHES and CRAWFORD,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

JAMES GEORGE SMITH, JOHN ROBERT CAMPBELL, and ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, of Bombay, respectively, British inhabitants, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company. } Petitioners.

Upon the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, or this day preferred unto the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, and upon hearing Mr. Scoble, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly signed on the 5 h of June, instant, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn upon the 5th day of June, instant, and filed upon this day. This Court doth fix the 5th day of September 1871 as the day on or before which Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company resident in British India, and the 5th day of December 1871 as the day on or before which Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company resident in Europe and elsewhere out of British India are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorised, to issue advertisements requiring the Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company re-ident in British India on or before the said 5th day of September 1871, and the Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company resident in Europe and elsewhe e out of British India on or before the 5th day of December 871, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attornies, if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the 5th day of September 1871 and the 5th day of December 1871 respectively, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such deb s or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Wes ropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 5th day of June 1871.

(Signed) O. H. FARRAN, Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court.
W. ADAMS.

The 8th day of June 1871.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the High Court at Bombay above ref erred to, all persons Creditors, or claimants to be Creditors of, or Claimants on the Bombay Shipping Company, Limited, resident in British India, are hereby required to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorney s, if any, to the abovenamed Petitioners, as Liquidators of the said Company, on or before the 5th day of September now next ensuing, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the 5th day of September next ; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice such Creditors and Claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 9th day of June 1871.

JAMES G. SMITH, }
J. R. CAMPBELL, } Liquidators.
A. E. ASHLEY, }

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 820 of 1867.

MADHOWJEE DYAL and PRAGJEE DYAL.....Plaintiff.

vs.

NURROTUM NARROINJEE, DWARKADAS NARRONJEE, NANDIBAEE, Widow of NARRONJEE JAITHA, deceased, and DEWCOOVERBAEE, Widow of DYAL NARRONJEE, deceased.....Defendants.

Pursuant to an Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the NINTH day of MARCH 1871, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD in Seven Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of Bombay, at his Office in the Court-House, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 6th and 7th days of September 1871, respectively at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcoverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, containing by admeasurement eighty-nine and a half square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the south side of Mangoe Senoy Street, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 986, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 9, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the north by the said Mangoe Senoy Street, on the south by a passage dividing the said land from property of Dwarkadas Vussonjee, on the east by the house of Vussonjee Khoosey, on the west by the house of Vussonjee Heerjee, and which land and messuage was formerly occupied by the late Narronjee Jaitha or his tenants, and are now occupied by the family of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, or their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Madhowjee Dyal, Pragjee Dyal, Nurrotum Narronjee, Dwarkadas Narronjee, Nandibaee, widow of the late Narronjee Jaitha, deceased, and Dewcoverbaee, widow of the late Dyal Narronjee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement twenty-eight and seven fifty-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the shop and building standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Land and Spinning shares. Government Paper closed rather weak.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 11.

Hastings, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Richardon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Darton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, from furlough, from England.
Kirkham, Quartermaster, Royal Artillery, from furlough, from England.
Biggs, Ensign, 106th Regiment, on sick leave, from Gwalior.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 5.)

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, Extra Assist. Commr. 3rd class, in the Cen. Pro., to be Assist Commr., 3rd grade.

The G. G. in C. is pleased to permit Mr. W. M. Beaufort to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. J. Woodburn, C.S., having forfeited his appointment by overstaying leave of absence, has been re-appointed an Assist. Commr. 3rd class, in Oudh.

Mr. W. O. Bell, Collr. of Inland Customs at Agra, is appointed Depy Commr. of Inland Customs.

Mr. M. A. T. Dick, Sub-assist. Conserv. of Forests in the N. W. Prov, to officiate as an Assist. Conserv. of Forests, 3rd grade, vice Mr. G. Mann, on leave, and is posted to the N. W. Prov.

The G. G. in C. is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Hyderabad Assigned Distts., consequent on the appointment of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Stubbs to officiate as Commr. of the West Berar Div :—

Major J. Allardyce, Depy. Commr., 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Capt. R. Hudleston, Depy. Commr., 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Capt. K. J. L. Mackenzie, Assist. Commr. 1st class, to officiate as Depy. Commr. 3rd class.

Major C. T. O. Mayne, now offg. as Depy. Commr. 3rd class, but who reverts to the list of Assist. Commrs. on Capt. Szczepanski's return from leave, to hold charge of the Bassin Dist.

Lieut. J. R. Alexander, offg. Assist. Commr., 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Lieut. H. deP. Rennick, offg. Assist. Commr., 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Mr. W. H. Verner to officiate as Post Master General of the 1st grade, Bengal.

Mr. H. Vacher, temporary Assist. Engr. 1st grade, Railway Branch, N. W. Prov., is permanently appointed to the P. W. Dept. in that grade.

Condr. A. Gibson having forfeited his appointment in the P. W. Dept. by over-staying his leave to Europe, is re-appointed to the P. W. Dept. as Sub.-Engr. 3rd grade, and posted to the Punjab.

Capt J. M. McDevitt, R.E., Exec. Engr. 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Supg.-Engr., Sone Circle, during the absence of Mr. H. C. Levinge on leave.

Mr. W. J. Hill is appointed to the P. W. Dept. as a temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab in the Railway Branch.

Mr. R. H. Daniell, temporary Assist.-Engr. 3rd grade, Bridge Branch, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the P. W. Dept.

The undermentioned Exec. Officers in Rajpootana are posted to the divisions specified :—Mr. J. Sheldon, to the Chittore div. ; Capt. H. J. Nuthall, to the Ajmere Road div.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major R. A. Nowell, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 42nd (Assam) N. L. I., is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut.-Col., is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet :—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Johnstone, C.B., Bl. Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers of the Bl. Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. :—Majors W. J. P. Barlow, C. Armstrong, and J. Keer.

The undermentioned officer of the Med. Dept., having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major :—Surg. A. C. C. DeRenzy.

The undermentioned officers of the Med. Dept., having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon :—Assist.-Surgs. C. Cameron, J. Richardson, M.B., A. P. Holmes, M.D., R. Gray, M.B., J. MacN Fleming, M.D., C. F. Oldham, E. A. Fitzgerald, G. Henderson, M.D., J. Reid, P. Cullen, M.D., J. R. Johnston, and J. Newton.

The G. G. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Punjaub Frontier Force, 4th Sikh Inf.—Lieut. A. Scott, Qr. Mr. and offg. Adjutant, to be Adjutant, vice Capt. B. E. Gowan, who vacates his appointment on promotion to the rank of Captain—Lieut. V. Rivaz, 1st Wing Sub. and offg. Qr. Mr. to be Qr. Mr., vice Lieut. A. Scott—Capt. B. E. Gowan, offg. 2nd in Command and Wing officer, to be 1st Wing Sub., vice Lieut. V. Rivaz, but to continue to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer during the absence on furlough of Capt. G. B. Stainforth.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bl. Staff Corps :—Ens. V. G. L. Eyre, 49th Foot, as 2nd Wing Sub. 23rd Punjaub N. I., and to rank as Lieut.

The G. G. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Punjaub Frontier Force, 5th Punjaub Inf.—Lieut. A. Conolly, offg. Qr. Mr. to be Qr. Mr., vice Capt. P. W. Smith, who has vacated his appointment on proceeding on furlough.

On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a Good Service Pension on Major-General W. T. Hughes, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from 28th March 1871, in room of Major-General A. Broun, C.S.I., of the Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, deceased.

Major-General Hughes served throughout Sutlej campaign, 1845-46; with 48th N. I. at Moodkee and Ferozeshuhr, and with 22nd Dr. Cavalry at Aliwal and in advance on Lahore (medal and two clasps); with Brigadier H. M. Wheeler's Field Force throughout Punjaub campaign, 1848-49, at reduction of Forts of Rungunnugul, Kuruwallah and Moraree, the storming of Dullah heights, and in various skirmishes (medal); on Peshawar Frontier, 1851-52; at affair on heights above Michnee, and whilst in command of a cavalry picquet, attacked and routed a large body of Mounud marauders (horse received three sabre wounds,) mentioned in Sir Colin Campbell's despatch; commanded 1st Punjab Cavalry on Eusufzye Frontier, May 1852; at capture of fortified villages of Nowadund, Prahghur, and Shaoor (mentioned in despatch and received thanks of Government); commanded a detachment of all arms at reduction of "Bulleh," Kurnal District, July 1857 (horse received spear, sword and bullet wounds); commanded 1st Punjab Cavalry against insurgents in Shumsoopore, Mozufurnugur and Meerut Districts, 1857-58, and with Colonel Smyth's column in re-occupation of Rohilkund (brevet Majority); throughout 2nd Oude campaign of 1858, with Brigadier Welberall's Field Force at Rampore Kussia (twice mentioned in despatch); with Sir Hope Grant at passage of Gogra, pursuit from Fyzabad, and in various skirmishes; with Brigadier Rowcroft's column in Gorruckpore District; commanded 1st Punjab Cavalry under Lord Clyde at Uhunier, Mujeetia, pursuit from Bankee and driving of Nana's troops across the Raptee (medal and brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy); also served under Brigadier Horsford on Nepaul Frontier, 1859, at taking of Nana's Artillery at Sitka Ghaut, and in various other skirmishes (mentioned in despatch.)

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the provisions of G. G. O. of 22nd December 1868, prescribing a revised scale of messing contributions to be recovered from officers provided with a free passage on board sea-going vessels from port to port in India, shall in future be applicable to all cases of sea passages provided to officers from port to port in India, whether under the circumstances authorized in G. G. O. of 8th April 1864, or in the case of those officers who, having no regiment or department to join, on return from furlough on medical certificate, are provided with sea passages to proceed to any stations to which they may be ordered. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 8.)

The following despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

"Financial No. 53. India Office, London, 6th July 1871.

My Lord,—I forward herewith the usual advice in regard to extensions of leave and permissions to return, granted to Civil Servants on your Establishment.

Covenanted Civil Servants granted extensions of leave.

G. D. Irven, Asst. to Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 4 months s. c.

N. A. Ropuelle, Asst. to Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 6 months s. c.

G. D. Lemant, Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, 4 months furlough.

Uncovenanted Civil Servants permitted to return to duty.

F. C. Fuckle, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Tinnevelly, about 10th June, by Patna, via Suez Canal.

T. Houghton, Registrar in the Office of Board of Revenue, Madras, expiration of leave."

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

N. Ramasawy Mudali, Deputy Collector, in charge of Salt Department, Madura, three months' privilege leave.

Sub-Conductor S. C. Pammer, Supervisor of the first grade, three months' cumulative privilege leave.

The Reverend William Samuel Trotman, F.A., Chaplain of Poonamallee, to act as Chaplain of Mercara during the employment of the Reverend C. Deane on other duty, or until further orders.

The Reverend Richard C. W. Raban, M.A., Chaplain of Secunderabad, to act as Chaplain of South Black Town.

Mr. Philip D'Rozario, Registrar, Chief Secretary's Office, to act as Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras during Mr. G. Hammett's absence on duty at Ootacamund—to have effect from the 1st instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Colonel) C. V. Wilkieson, R.E., Acting Superintending Engineer of the second grade, to be Superintending Engineer of the second grade, vice Major J. G. Eyres, deceased.

Mr. W. S. Fraser, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, assumed charge of the district from the Hon. J. C. St. Clair in the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

Mr. F. S. Child, Civil and Session Judge of Tuneveli, delivered over charge of the Court to the additional Principal Sudder Ameen on the afternoon of the 22nd ultimo.

Mr. F. C. Carr, Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinneveli, assumed charge of the Court on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

The Hon. J. C. St. Clair, Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, assumed charge of the Court on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

Mr. H. E. Stokes, Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, resumed charge of the Office at Ootacamund on the 31st ultimo.

The Hon. C. Collett is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 30th ultimo and is admitted from that date to an annuity of £1,000 under the terms of the despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated 16th February 1871, No 52.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Promotions :—The following Brevet promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry General List.

Lieutenants George Edward Weston, William Henry St. A. Wilton, and John Edward Francis Stretteli—To be Captains from the 4th August 1871.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon, with effect from the 27th July 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Assistant Surgeons Benjamin Thomas Suffrein, Joseph Francis Barter, John FitzGerald, Andrew Fergusson, M.D., and Hugh Griffith.

Furlough—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Boardman, of the Staff Corps, on furlough (medical certificate) under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Return to duty—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Colonel D. G. Pollard, Staff Corps, Commandant 9th, officiating Commandant 10th Native Infantry.—Arrived at Madras on the 25th July 1871.

Retirement—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Grant, of the Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the Service, from the —November 1871, on the pension of a Major.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Aug. 9.)

Doctor James Henry Loch, M.D., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bareilly, to officiate as Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Central and District Jails at that Station, as a temporary measure, during the absence of Dr. A. P. Tomkyns, with effect from the 8th July, the date on which he received charge, and, under section 7 of the Prisons' Act (XXVI. of 1870), to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Act.

Mr. James Maurice Pears, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpore, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. Halsey, or until further orders.

Lieutenant George Wemyss Anson, officiating Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 12th May last.

Mr. Reginald Waddington, District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Azimgurh to Bustee.

Mr. Benjamin Alone, officiating District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Bustee to Azimgurh.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Suez, July 30.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Morning Star	Evans.....	Calcutta.

The ship Lord Clyde, Ellis, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8 Jean Inclow .....Jacobs .....Boston, April 20.
Timour .....Foster .....Liverpool, April 21.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 7 Rajah of Cochin .... London.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 8 Carisburn..... ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Eggers, 10 drums carbolic acid, Edward Bates, & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Callirho, 8 cases orange bitter, 25 cases candles, &c., B Manockjee Punthakey; 125 cases oilmans'ores, H Allarackia & Co; 25 cases old tom, E Rustomjee Mody; 200 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

City of Vienna, 10,000 fire bricks, T Habutbhoy.

White Adder, 10 cases vinager, 6 cases mixed pickle, 15 cases assorted jam, 2 cases corn flour, and 4 cases biscuits, Blackwell & Co; 10 casks emerald green, A H Abdoolally.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Vienna, 7 casks earthenware, K Esmalljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

A J de la Graviour, 25 cases brandy, Howard Brothers.

Suzanic, 24 cases claret, Howard Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Millwall, 53 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Defiance, 300 bales cotton, J Treebhowandass; 106 bales cotton, T Gunshamdass; 150 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Finaly Muir & Co.

Khedive (s), 50 bales cotton, P Vizhocpudass; 100 bales cotton, 8 tearns, Hobart & Co; 98 bales cotton, Fiulay, Muir & Co; 60 bales cotton, D Bhoraz; 50 bales cotton, J Dyall.

Clara, 100 bales cotton, S Narundass; 100 bales cotton, M Soorjee; 35 bales cotton, W Nurse; 106 bales cotton, H A H Essac; 225 bales cotton, M Thackersy.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 63 pieces E Teeth, and 2 bundles, A Peerbhoy; 120 pieces E Teeth, N Damoder.

Ceylon (s), 600 bags linseed, N Khuttoo.

FOR GENOA.

Khedive, 1 bag ground nuts. A C Dady & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindoostan (s), 50 barrels sellarus, 50 packages cloves, 261 pieces E teeth, M Manockjee & Co; 5 cases E teeth, J Peerbhoy; 50 bales cotton H A Esmail & Co.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Rev. F. L. SHARPIN. | F. ROWLAND, Esq.
Rev. W. H. HARPUR. | R. C. SMITH, Esq.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, is now carried on in the large upper-storied Bungalow formerly known as the Victoria Hotel, overlooking the Government Gardens.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month according to age and requirements.

A Bullock Buggy is provided for the conveyance of children to and from the School, during the Monsoon, at a small extra charge.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MERRITT—August 10th, at Bandora, the wife of J. H. Merritt, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

CRUICKSHANK—August 11th, at Bombay, Margaret Emma, daughter of Dr. Cruickshank, Inspector General of Prisons, aged 14 months.

KIRBY—August 5th, at Poona, Frederick Stearns Kirby, son of Colonel Kirby, aged 1 year and 10 days.

LAW—July 31st, at Bhooj, Annie, the much beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Law.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRUMMOND—August 5th, at Simla, the wife of Captain the Hon. J. D. Drummond, 14th Regiment, of a son.

PAYNE—August 8th, at Barrackpore, the wife of H. F. Payne, Esq., of a son.

TROTMAN—August 7th, at 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the wife of William Charles Trotman, of a son.

WILLIAMS—July 18th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Captain H. A. Williams, H. M.'s 14th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RYAN—BELL—At St. Andrew's Kirk, Allahabad, by the Rev. James Williamson, M.A., Henry Edmund Ryan, to Maria Elizabeth, relict of the late H. C. Bell, Esq., of Monghyr.

DEATHS.

BERTRAM—August 3rd, at Mercara, Samuel Charles, the only son of George and Mary Bertram, aged 6 years.

PRICE—August 6th, at Calcutta, after 27 hours' illness, Clifford Roger Price, late Special Inspector, Calcutta Police, second son of Mr. J. E. Price, of the Madras Mint and Paper Currency Office, aged 28 years 7 months and 24 days.

NOTICE

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1871.

THE opinion given by Mr. Anstey and Mr. Marriott on the case about the lease of the Municipal Offices only has the effect of making confusion worse confounded. According to these learned counsel, not only had Mr. Crawford no right to put the seal of the Corporation to the lease of Mr. A. H. Wadia's house, but the Bench of Justices has not the power to ratify that lease, the Act which constituted the Municipality giving the Bench no authority to conclude any lease whatever. In the opinion, however, of Mr. Green, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Pigot, the section of the Act empowering the Commissioners to "provide and keep an office within the city" is sufficiently wide and general in its terms to justify the taking of such an office on a lease for ten years. Common sense and the practice of the Municipality support the latter view of the construction to be put upon section 21 of the Act. It is ridiculous to suppose that the Legislature, in creating the Bench of Justices a perpetual Corporation with power to hold land, intended to shut out that Corporation from renting an office for a longer term than one year. It might very easily happen that the Municipality would be unable to get an office at all except on a long lease; and, in that case, if Mr. Anstey's reading of the Act be correct, it would have to remain houseless. Moreover, Mr. Crawford stated a fortnight ago that Apollo House, the building formerly occupied by the Municipality, was occupied on a five years' lease, so that both the Bench and the Commissioner must, if Mr. Anstey be in the right, have been acting illegally in regard to this matter of concluding leases ever since the Act of 1865 was passed. It seems clear that, whichever opinion be correct, the Justices cannot upset the lease now without being involved in a lawsuit; and, if the majority of them consider that the offices are suitable for the Municipality, the best way out of the difficulty would be to raise money and buy the property. So far as to the dispute between the lessor and the Municipality. As to the question between Mr. Crawford and the Bench, whether or not the Commissioner has committed a breach of duty for which he ought to be formally censured, the Justices are bound to bear in mind that the knowledge of the existence of this lease was one of the principal reasons which led the Bench to pass the indirect vote of censure of the 7th July, and that the draft Bill to be immediately brought forward in the Legislative Council will deprive the Commissioner of all pretence for committing the Municipality to any expenditure whatever without the previous sanction of the Financial Council.

WE have purposely avoided alluding to what our daily contemporary terms the Cassandra case, until the conclusion of the trial should enable us to speak with certainty of all the details of this *cause célèbre*. Some one remarked a short time since that the community in Sind was split up into several rival sections or cliques, each at open or secret war with the other. The attempts lately made to induce the public to accept an *ex parte* statement regarding certain alleged irregularities on the part of a Sind official clearly prove the truth of this statement. It is not our intention at present to go into details. The time will most probably arrive when such a step will be necessary to aid us in coming to a conclusion regarding the conduct of sundry parties who cannot escape blame in this affair. But a slight sketch of the *causa belli* will not be out of place here. A registered prostitute prefers a complaint of rape and housebreaking against an officer. The story, as told in the petition, may truly be called miraculous; but what appears still more so is that this complaint was received as gospel by those in power. We should have thought that, on reading such a wonderful and improbable story, he whose duty it was to do so would have taken some steps to institute a searching inquiry into the rights of the case before taking action on the matter; but as this was not done, we can but suppose that, stimulated by a desire to show how zealous a public servant can be on certain occasions, and only too anxious to act in the matter, the Magistrate took a step which we venture to assert no other Magistrate would have done on such rotten grounds, viz., he issued a summons against the officer. Matters were eventually so arranged that the accused was allowed to appear through his counsel. The woman, however, applied for permission to withdraw her complaint, but this was peremptorily refused, and it became plain to the accused officer's friends that to defend him properly from the monstrous charges which certain parties were seeking—against the wish of complainant herself, be it noted—to establish against him, something more than the usual routine would have to be adopted. What officer, nay what man, would like to be arraigned on such charges as those mentioned above? Is it because a man is innocent that he is to establish that innocence by allowing himself to be dragged through the mire? Is the fact of his trying to escape appearing in Court on such a filthy matter, by an endeavour to quash the proceedings, to be counted against him? We trow not.

But to resume. At the judicial investigation the woman's statement differed very materially from the one she had previously made, and consequently the charge fell to the ground. The Magistrate, however, immediately on the conclusion of the woman's evidence (she was the first witness) made her a prisoner for perjury, and this in face of a protest from accused's pleader, who represented that his client's case might be very seriously compromised by such a proceeding, as all the remaining witnesses would most certainly get afraid, and say anything the Magistrate wished. That great man was not, however, to be moved,—we beg his pardon, he did get greatly moved. He did more, he got violently excited, he clenched his fists and threatened to commit the offending pleader for contempt of Court. Disgusted, both pleaders, for prosecution and defence, retired from the case, which was then conducted to its conclusion by the potentate himself.

After the woman had been finally committed for trial, and all efforts to quash the case had failed, the officer himself was summoned to prove the perjury. But this is not all. Every one who had taken any part whatever in defending the original case was summoned by the woman, in order to prove, as she deposed before the Magistrate, that she had been tutored by them to deny her original complaint, and substitute that for which she had been committed. The first complaint was, she said, true in every particular, the latter false! It is needless to say that this band of "uncomfortable witnesses" gave the most unqualified denial to such insane statements. At the trial, the chief witness and another European officer who was with him on the night when the alleged offence was said to have been committed contradicted in the clearest and most positive manner the whole of the first statement, the woman's conviction followed, and she was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. In his judgment the Judge most fully exonerated the officer first accused, and, as far as could be understood, expressed his opinion that the first complaint was a pure fabrication.

These, then, are the main points of a scandal which began in January last, and which has afforded such food for gossip, malice, and mean dealing. Doubtless much more could be said on the merits of the case, and it is quite possible that we may have to refer to it more particularly at some future time; but sufficient has been said at present to show that, so far from the officer in question being the sinner in this case, he has positively been sinned against. It is easy to heap on the dirt, in the hopes that some at least will stick; it is easy to cut, or at all events to try and cut, away the ground from under a man's feet by mean, poisonous articles, and contemptible, anonymous letters in the public press. It is not very difficult to partake of a man's hospitality, to secure his good offices in every way, and laud him to the skies before his face, and then behind his back to play the devil. Lastly, so long as it is anonymously done, it is easy to publish a man's failings, carefully screening his good qualities. All this is easy, but then is it gentlemanly? We are in possession of copies of all the papers connected with this case, and a careful perusal of them has not, we must say, raised the judicial functionaries of Hyderabad in our estimation. One exception there is, and we trust we shall not be misunderstood when we say that it would be impossible for the woman to have had a fairer trial than she received at the hands of the Session Judge; had others, associated with this case, shown equal discretion and ability, this most lamentable scandal would have been avoided; in fact, would never have been allowed to arise. The war cry of "all in the cause of justice" will not pass muster now, for the simple reason that no one believes it—no, not even the instigators themselves.

THE "Battle of Dorking," about the authorship of which there has been so much speculation, was, says the *Pall Mall Budget*, written by Colonel George Chesney, the author of "Indian Polity."

THE writer of the pamphlet on Sugar, to which we drew attention the other day, calls our attention to the fact that the duty he wishes to impose would bring in a revenue, not of eight or nine, but of eighty or ninety, lacs in the Bombay Presidency alone; and he estimates that for the whole of India the revenue derived from this source would be *twelve millions sterling*, more than one-half, that is to say, of the whole amount of the land revenue, and far more than sufficient to cover all the expenditure on public works, ordinary and extraordinary.

GENERAL FYTCHE is, the *Rangoon Gazette* says, almost certain to return to Burmah.

MR. J. G. CHARLES, C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Collector of Customs in Calcutta.

EARL RUSSELL, it is announced, is about to publish an historical essay on "The Foreign Policy of England, from 1570 to 1870."

HIS Excellency Sir Augustus and Lady Spencer have issued invitations for an evening party which will take place on the 5th of September next.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HARRIS having availed himself of privilege leave, Lieutenant Colonel Gray, R. A., has assumed command of the station of Allahabad.

A RUMOUR was current in Rangoon, when the Mail left, to the effect that a serious disturbance had occurred at Mandalay in consequence of the ill-treatment of a European by some priests.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the abolition, in future, of the rule that, in calculating pensions, fractions less than a quarter of a rupee shall be omitted.

WE are assured by the *Army and Navy Gazette* that there is no foundation whatever for the report that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh is about to be appointed to an armourcad ship.

THE Directors of the Bengal Coal Company have, it is reported, forwarded a memorial to the Governor-General in Council, setting forth their claims to the exemption of coal-mines from the operation of the District Road Cess Act.

WE (*Pioneer*) hear *via* Burmah that the news of M. Thiers' dignified refusal to receive the Chinese embassy, unless the Emperor of China would promise to receive in person the representatives of European powers, has created a great sensation at Pekin.

WE (*Madras Athenæum*) learn that from next year all British regiments of the Line in India will be clothed with the new, or Norfolk, pattern tunic recently introduced into the corps in England. For the present the change will not affect the native portion of the army.

THE Resident at Travancore has been directed to convey to the Maharajah the best thanks of his Government for the kind attention shown by his servants to certain ship-wrecked British subjects of a vessel, named the "Fanny," which was abandoned by the crew off the island of Minikai.

THE Hon. J. B. Norton, Advocate General, Madras, arrived from England by the mail steamer yesterday morning. The other day a Madras paper mentioned that Mr. Norton had cancelled a portion of his leave, as he wished to return to Madras to conduct the Berhampore zemindary case.

THE *Pioneer's* correspondent, "Asmodeus," writing from London, says :—"The 10th Hussars have got up a new amusement to enliven the monotony of Hounslow, where they are quartered. As far as I could make out the not very lucid explanation which a member of that gallant corps gave me the other evening, it is a sort of hockey on horseback, very exciting and 'great fun.'"

IN the Coimbatore district of the Madras Presidency there exists a tradition that at one time the country thereabouts was peopled by a pigmy race, three feet high and with flowing boards, who were ruled over by a gnome Rajah who lived on a mound. The mound is still pointed out, but its existence has been fatal to the tradition, for Dr. Hunter on opening it found cinerary urns containing bones of full-sized men.

IN the Report of the Committee of the Calcutta Trades' Association for the half-year ending 30th June 1871, the committee state that the accounts for the half-year have been audited, and show the funds of the Association to be in a satisfactory condition. The sum invested in Government Securities amounts now to Rs. 4,500. In the Debt-collecting Department nearly six thousand rupees have been collected during the half-year under report, and the total amount collected since the formation of the department is over seventy-two lakhs of rupees.

THE *Bengal Times* reports another case of cruelty from Cachar. A cooly, it appears, quarrelled with some others, and the manager, a Mr. Workman, flogged him. The cooly ran away, was captured and again punished. "It is further reported" (we are quoting the *Bengal, Times*) "that the manager, not satisfied with this ordered the cooly to work at digging up earth in *water infested with leeches*, and kept him at this work for seven hours!" Mr. Metcalfe, the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Hylakandy, inflicted on the manager a fine of Rs. 200.

A FOREIGN OFFICE notification, published in the *London Gazette* of July 21st, says :—

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from Her Majesty's Consul at Calais, a despatch, dated the 13th instant, respecting passports, of which the following is an extract :—

"I have the honour to report that, notwithstanding the publicity given to the regulations at present in force regarding passports in this country, cases still daily occur of persons landing at this port, either without a passport at all, or without the French visa; they are, in consequence, unable to proceed on their journey, and are either compelled to return to London or have to wait at Calais."

IN continuation of General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 471 of 1865, regarding the passages and passage allowances of officers of Her Majesty's British forces proceeding to or returning from India, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to notify that a married officer above the rank of Subaltern proceeding to England on duty otherwise than by Her Majesty's troop-ships, is entitled to a free passage, or the cost of a passage for a female servant; and that messing allowance at two shillings a day is to be deducted from officers who proceed otherwise than by troop-ship for each servant for whom passage money is drawn, which is, in the case of general officers, married or unmarried, two, and of others, married and above the rank of subaltern, one female servant.

A RUMOUR having found its way into some of the Scotch papers that Mr. Laurence Oliphant had ceased to be a member of the community at Brocton, an extract from a letter of Mr. Oliphant's has been published by way of contradicting the report. The letter was written from Paris on the 15th of March, in answer to the inquiry of a friend; and in it Mr. Oliphant says :—"I am very happy to be able to assure you that I have not separated myself from Brocton, that I never felt myself in more close and intimate union with it than now, and that I never, God helping me, will separate myself from it, no matter where the work in which I am engaged may take me, or whatever character its external form may assume. It is only as I am in harmony with the life there, and working for the same ends as those who are there, and in conjunction with them, that I should feel any satisfaction, I might almost say any possibility, in life."

ON Wednesday night, June 19th, Signor Mario made his farewell appearance in "La Favorita." The enthusiasm of the audience appears to have been unbounded. "At the end of the third act (the *Times'* reporter says) the applause was uproarious. Signor Mario was thrice summoned before the curtain; the stage was strewed with bouquets, which seemed to come spontaneously from every part of the house, the climax being an enormous wreath flung from the Royal box by the hands of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge. The excitement after Act III. might have been thought enough, but that at the end of Act IV. surpassed it. No less than six times was Signor Mario called before the curtain, each time to be greeted more and more enthusiastically. The whole house 'rose at him,' again and again: ladies waved handkerchiefs, and even joined the sterner sex in cheers and applause which were little short of overwhelming." In the course of the evening a handsome testimonial was presented to Signor Mario. It consisted of an elegant octagon-shaped casket, richly ornamented with gold mounts at each corner, and having a medallion, on which was engraved an appropriate inscription.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 5th August 1871.

	Rs. a. p.
Open 1,274 Miles.	
Coaching	68,155 10 1
Merchandize.....	94,913 15 7
Electric Telegraph	273 5 0
Earth Trains.....	2,343 0 0
Total Rs.....	1,65,682 4 8
Corresponding week last year open 1,134 miles	Total Rs 1,35,636 2 6
	Increase..... 30,046 2 2

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN DEBATES.

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Harrowby urged that the claims for Indian prize money should be adjudicated by competent tribunals, and should not be left to the arbitrary decision of the Treasury.

Lord Longford complained of the Examiners' claims (sic).

Mr. Grant Duff has promised that he will carefully consider the decision of his predecessors where Army Bill law (? when the Army Bill shall have become law), respecting the claims of Indian officers consequent on the abolition of the Bonus system.

(The above message has been delayed, owing to the necessity of obtaining a repetition.)

LONDON, 10TH AUGUST.

Admiral the Hon. George Fowler Hastings, C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in China, and leaves England in November next.

Archdeacon Jeremy succeeds the Rev. Doctor Claughton as Bishop of Colombo.

PARIS, 10TH AUGUST.

The French Budget Commission have definitely rejected to-day, by a large majority, the projected duty of twenty per cent. on raw materials.

THE BALLOT BILL.

LONDON, 11TH AUGUST.

The House of Lords yesterday rejected the Bill for Secret Voting by 97 against 48.

LONDON, 10TH AUGUST, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera, 7d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes...	£14,000,000...	Dec. £ 825,000
Bills discounted ...	£17,000,000...	,, £ 500,000
Bullion	£25,125,000...	,, £1,125,000

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 21ST JULY.

ABOUT half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour, with the English mail of the 21st ult. on board. The Golconda sailed from Suez 30th July, arrived at Aden on the 4th inst., and on the same day left Aden for Bombay. She brings the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Weatherhead and infant
Mr Watkins
Mr Dickens
Quarter Master Khan
Mr Gordon
Mrs Muirhead
Mr Muir's ayah.

Colonel Kitherden
Mr T H Darton
Mr H E James
Mr Glennie
Captain Hastings

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Kilvert
Mr Hormusjee Suntok
Mr Norton and son
Mr Cox.

FROM SUEZ—Madame Mul'.

FROM ADEN—Two natives.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 21ST JULY.

We are in the thick of a political crisis. The Lords threw out the Army Bill on Tuesday morning early, or rather they agreed by a majority of 25 to the Duke of Richmond's amendment, which expressed an unwillingness to assent to the second reading of the Bill until a complete scheme of army reorganisation had been laid before them. There is a difference between this amendment and a direct negative, as I will show presently, of some practical importance in its bearing on the course now taken by the Government. The conduct of the Lords and the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers are, however, two separate points, and to politicians the question today is—What consequences will follow this further collision between the Upper House of Legislature and the Lower? If we are to believe certain of the Liberal journals, these consequences may be very serious. The Lords are blamed in every key of denunciation, from feeble [illegible] for their rashness in daring to have a different opinion from that held by the Commons, taunted in the next for their spiritless surrender whenever a vigorous agitation takes place out of doors. The *Times* is prominent in the abuse of the Peers, but I suppose there is no mystery about the motive of the leading journal. The Ballot Bill is the *Times'* special aversion, and it is deemed advisable to atone for hostility to it by redoubled enthusiasm in favour of abolition of purchase. For the rest I think the hostility to the Lords will have little practical effect. It is impossible to get up public enthusiasm out of doors for the Army Bill, and wanting that pressure the Peers are not likely to be at all discomposed by the jibes of a press which will certainly change its tone as soon as it sees that the country does not respond to inflammat

managership this man, Merwanjee Nowrojee, managed to embezzle a large amount of the funds of the bank, and who authorized the suit, died by his own hand before it came on for hearing, and, therefore, I think Mr. Collett has a right to say that, had he had the benefit of the evidence of Mr. Campbell, whom he called as a witness, his case would have been decided more in his favour than it was. I, therefore, think I am right in concluding, under the circumstances before me, that it would not be proper for me to refuse the insolvent's discharge on the second ground of objection, viz., that the defence of this suit was frivolous and vexatious," &c.

COTTON AND WRECK WASHED ASHORE.—Two bales of cotton, marked "N" in a diamond, and one marked "D F", were picked up July 15, 30 miles west of Portland, and have been landed at Weymouth, where another bale, marked "H O B, M * O, P I N," found July 17, has also been landed. A vessel's deckhouse was washed ashore, July 16, at Abbotsbury (within the Weymouth district), length 35 feet, painted white, beams bright blue; a coffee-mill was attached to it, and on one of the beams was cut the words "To accommodate seven persons."—*Shipping Gazette.*

THE POONA HUNT will meet at Bhowre near Whagolie on the Nugger Road on Saturday next, the 12th instant. Members who join in the Hunt are to arrange about their own messing.—*Deccan Herald.*

WANTED, PIGEONS TO SHOOT.—We are requested to give notice, that in consequence of the weather it has been found impossible to obtain the usual supplies of pigeons, and there will be no shooting on Saturday next at the Gymkhana.—*Ibid.*

THE PARTY AT GUNNESH KHIND.—The party given by His Excellency the Hon. the Governor at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on Wednesday evening, was an exceedingly pleasant one. The guests were much fewer than on former occasions, but all those present seemed very happy, and enjoyed themselves thoroughly, though many faces were missed whom we expected to meet at the party. The splendid mansion was beautifully lit up and arranged for the occasion, and the kind host and hostess did all that was possible to make every one enjoy the evening.—*Ibid.*

H. M.'s 56TH REGIMENT.—We hear that the officers and ladies of H. M.'s 56th Regiment have resolved not to accept invitations to any parties for a month on account of the deaths of Captain Turner and Mrs. Le Mottee. It is sad that this regiment has suffered so much and so unusually since its arrival in India. Now the officers of the 2nd Queen's, which was two years at Ghorpoorie, never lost any of their number, neither have they done so since they went to Belgaum. The officers and ladies of the 56th must not, therefore, charge the melancholy losses they have sustained to unhealthiness of locality. We believe that Ghorpoorie is one of the healthiest parts of the whole Poona camp. The present season, we acknowledge, has been more unhealthy than usual on account of the rain having been so long delayed. The absence of the officers and ladies of H. M.'s 56th Regiment from all the recent parties has spread a gloom over the station.—*Ibid.*

ACTION AGAINST THE JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT AT POONA.

We hear that Mr. Hurry Raojee, son-in-law of Mr. Bhoolagheer Mongheer, a well known citizen of Poona, has filed an action for recovery of Rs. 5,000 as damages in the Court of Mr. Tagore, Assistant Judge of Poona, against Rao Bahadoor Janardhun Wassoodewjee, a Judge of the Small Causes Court at that station. The act in respect of which the damages are claimed was the sanction by the Judge of criminal prosecution for an offence against public justice. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, has been engaged on behalf of the plaintiff.

ARREST BEFORE JUDGMENT.

At the High Court last week, the Hon. the Advocate General appeared before Sir Charles Sargent in support of a warrant of arrest, under which one Hurry Canjee had been taken into custody by a Sheriff's special bailiff. Mr. Manisty appeared to shew cause against the arrest on behalf of Hurry Canjee.

It appears that Hurry Canjee and Khimjee Canjee filed their petition in the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in July 1870, and from time to time delivered leave to amend their schedule. Their discharge was opposed on the grounds that they had concealed their property and had given undue preference to some of their creditors. The Commissioner held that the grounds of opposition were proved, and adjourned the discharge for six months without protection. Subsequently Khimjee, one of the insolvents, absconded, filed a plaint against the insolvents to recover from them Rs. 1,500 for money paid by his firm for the use of the defendants, and due on an account stated between the parties, and on the 26th June obtained the warrant in the schedule filed in the Insolvent Court. The plaintiffs obtained a warrant before judgment, on the ground that defendants were about to leave the jurisdiction. The warrant, however, was not executed for some months. The other day a Sheriff's special bailiff went in company of another man to the house of the defendant Hurry Canjee. According to his statement he arrested Hurry Canjee, but the latter escaped into an inner room soon after, and locked the door. The bailiff remained there all night, and the following morning Mr. Payne, plaintiff's solicitor, is alleged to have gone to the house and ordered the door to be broken open, on the bailiff's statement that Hurry Canjee had escaped from his custody. The arrest was made and Hurry Canjee was brought and placed before the Judge.

At the enquiry into the matter, three witnesses were examined as to the arrest. The defendant Hurry Canjee said no one came to his house on the night of the 2nd inst., when his door was locked. He might not see the bailiff Cursetjee Ruttonjee there with another man. On the morning of the 3rd inst. the door of his room was broken open, a padlock was knocked off, and he was arrested. Mr. Manisty applied for the discharge of the defendant, who had been improperly arrested, and shewed cause against giving bail. The Advocate General argued in support of the arrest.

The learned Judge, in giving his decision, said this case must be decided on the same principles as would govern the Court if an application was made for the arrest of a person who had obtained his discharge under the Insolvent Act. His Lordship doubted if the Court would grant an attachment by way of arrest under such circumstances. He should not grant such an attachment unless there were circumstances shewing misconduct. Any moneys of the debtor ought to go to the Official Assignee. His Lordship felt disinclined to make him (Hurry Canjee) give security, and he was discharged.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH JULY.)

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain was favourable. Bajree and kodra crops were good. Transplantation of rice and naglee was in progress. The weather was cool. The state of public health was good.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the above collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June informs us that the weather had been hot and the cultivation was going on. The state of public health was generally good.

POONA COLLECTORATE.—There was a good fall of rain in Mawul talookas and petta Moolvee under Haveilly; considerable in the principal division of Haveilly, Kheir, Joonere, Indapoor, and Poorundhur talookas; and slight in Bheemthurry and Seeroor talookas. The crops in Mawul and Kheir talookas and Moolsee and Ambegaum pettas under Haveilly and Kheir, respectively, were in a thriving condition. Sowing of bajree had been nearly completed in Poorundhur talooka. Sowing operations in the talookas of Seeroor, Bheemthurry, Indapoor, and the eastern part of the Haveilly talooka had been stopped for want of sufficient moisture. In Bheemthurry, Seeroor, and Indapoor talookas fever and ague were prevalent, and cattle disease in Joonere and Mawul talookas. With this exception the state of public health was good.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—13TH AUGUST 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with second celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 137 (part iii.)
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 274, 179, and 341. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 198.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 195, 342, and 367. The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer with Litany and Sermon. Hymns 193, and 196.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 193, 166, and 279.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 164 (We love the p'ace, O God), and 186 (O Lord, how happy should we be.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 173 (Come, gracious Spirit, heavenly dove), 176 (Far from my heavenly home), and 329 (Lord of our life).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

(CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.)

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 118, 24 (Tune, Irish—17.)
Paraphrase 30 (Tune, Evan—132.)
Hymn 62, (Tune, Innocents—250.)
Anthem—" Lord bless us still."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 39, (Tune, Helmsley—284.)
Paraphrase 20, (Tune, Belgrave—6.)
Hymn 38, (Tune, Corinth—282.)
Anthem—" Arise, shine, for light is come."
Collections for the poor.

THE LEASE OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES ON THE ESPLANADE.

CASE LAID BEFORE COUNSEL (MR. T. C. ANSTEY AND MR. MARRIOTT) BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

By section 21 of the Bombay Municipal Act (2 of 1865) it is enacted that "the Municipal Commissioner shall, out of the Municipal fund, provide and keep an office within the city."

The Act does not appear to refer elsewhere to the office to be provided for the Municipal establishment.

The Municipal Commissioner, by a deed of date 28th April 1871, to which he then set his hand and the common seal of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, contracted, on behalf of the said Justices, but without their sanction or knowledge at the time, to take a lease from Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, whose name is in the Commission, but who does not appear to have qualified as a Justice of the Peace, certain premises now in the occupation of the Municipal establishment, for a term of ten years, commencing from the 1st of January 1871.

The yearly rent of the premises is fixed at Rs. 33,900, by the lease of which a copy is herewith sent, and counsel is requested to read and advise upon the same.

This lease not having been formally sanctioned by the Bench of Justices as aforesaid, a question has arisen whether the Municipal Commissioner had or has authority to bind the Bench in the way that the Bench would seem to be bound if the lease is good, and whether the Municipal Commissioner had or has authority, without the knowledge or sanction of the Bench, to set the common seal of the Corporation to the said or any such lease. And in case counsel is of opinion that such authority has not been given by the Act, and if the Bench should now refuse to sanction the proceeding taken in their name, in what relation to the Lessor will the Bench stand, and how would counsel advise the Bench to act? If the Bench, or a majority of them, now wish to sanction what the Commissioner has done, may they legally do so?

It should be mentioned for the information of counsel, as matter of common notoriety, that the Municipal establishment was moved into the building about a year ago, and has ever since continued to occupy it, with the exception of a portion sublet to the Collector of Income Tax for Rs. 150 a month. It was also matter of notoriety, as the building was being erected during a period of about two years, that it was intended for Municipal offices. Rent to the extent of Rs. 2,350 a month, or Rs. 28,200 in all, the aggregate of several items for the office of the Commissioner himself, and for the different departments of the Municipality, were voted by the Bench at the Budget meetings held last October and November on account of the then ensuing year, but no lease or agreement for a lease was then under the consideration of the Bench. It ought to be added that since those grants were sanctioned the establishment of the Commissioner of Police has been removed into the building, and some further rent in respect of this occupation will have to be apportioned and paid. Counsel is requested to consider and advise as to the effect of these facts upon the situation.

Counsel is further requested to consider and advise upon the applicability or otherwise in the present circumstances of sections 31 and 32 of the Act, which sections relate to "the mode of entering into contracts."

Counsel is requested to advise as above, and generally.

OPINION.

1. The Municipal Fund, being the creation of the Legislature for purposes of a local nature, and the Corporation being by the same enactments invested with the trusteeship of that fund, it is very clear upon principle, as well as upon precedent, that the validity of this lease has to be determined according to the ordinary doctrines which govern the administration of charitable funds in general, and, therefore, this lease is not binding on the Corporation. The validity of such a lease would depend upon two questions—1st, whether the Municipal Commissioner was empowered by the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 to affix the common seal of the Corporation to the lease without its sanction? and 2ndly, whether it was a provident lease or an improvident one?—the latter of which questions, being a mere question of facts, we shall only observe with respect to it that in such a case improvidence would amount to a breach of trust. But as to the first question, we find that no power is expressly given by the Act to the Municipal Commissioner, nor yet to the Justices or Corporation, to take any property in lease, and we think that no such power is impliedly given by clause 1, section 31 of the Act. Independently of the rule of construction, which subordinates to specific the particular provisions before mentioned, the general power expressed in general words, we think, that the meaning of the Legislature was different. The authority to enter into contract on behalf of the Justices conferred on the Municipal Commissioner by that clause is limited to such contracts as may be necessary for "carrying into execution any works or duty provided" or any Budget previously sanctioned, or for which he has authority under this Act." The present lease comes under neither of those two heads. On the other hand, section 21 of the Act (the only section which provides for the maintenance of an office) merely directs the Municipal Commissioner out of the Municipal Fund to provide and keep an "office" of the very limited purposes which are mentioned in that section. That direction casts upon the Municipal Commissioner the duty of providing an office from day to day, and of paying the rent accruing during actual occupation only (and not to accrue in future) out of the Municipal Fund, a fund which merely consists of moneys collected by annual rates, and is entirely dependent upon the fate of the annual Budget of receipts and expenditure, over which the Justices in their corporate capacity assembled, have power of rejection, except only where otherwise section 21 empowered the Municipal Commissioner to take the premises in lease for ten years, even for the purposes there mentioned.

2nd and 3rd.—We think that the facts stated in the case do not point out to a ratification of the lease, even upon the part of individual Justices personally. Two questions—1., Whether there has been an actual ratification, and by whom? and II., Whether the Corporation has power to ratify by a new vote? are here raised.

With reference to the first question, as the matter now stands the Corporation is liable *de die in diem* to the owner of the premises for use and occupation merely, (that is to say) for the actual period only during which the Corporation is in possession of the premises—a liability which will cease to bind the Corporation as soon as it possesses itself of a new site. The facts mentioned in the case are quite consistent with that position. It should also be observed that the rent voted is only Rs. 28,200, whereas the rent reserved by the lease is Rs. 33,900 per annum, a fact quite inconsistent with the theory of ratification.

II. As to whether the Corporation has power to ratify. It is clear that no express power is given by the Act to the Corporation to take any property on lease, whether for the purpose of an office or otherwise; nor can such an authority be implied. Indeed, any authority which the Corporation otherwise would have for that purpose appears to be negatived by section 21, which directs the office to be taken by the Municipal Commissioner. We think that the Corporation has no power to ratify the lease.

We feel great difficulty in advising the Bench what course to pursue. This difficulty is enhanced by the fact that the rent of the premises is payable out of the Municipal Fund, which is, as we have said, a charitable fund, and, as such, subject to the control and administration of the High Court in any suit which may be instituted there for that purpose. But, upon the whole, we consider that perhaps the safest course for the Justices to pursue will be to withhold their hands and simply not to sanction the lease, otherwise it may happen that the same being to be *ultra vires* the rate-payers will also be held entitled to quash the rates levied for payment and yet the Justices be individually bound.

If the lease is not sanctioned the Corporation will continue to be liable to the owner of the premises for the amount of the Budget vote, not as rent, but by way of use and occupation money, and for so long a period only as the actual occupation by the Corporation lasts.

4th and 5th.—We have nothing to add under these queries to our observations in answer to those preceding them.

T. CHISHOLM ANSTEY.
JOHN MARRIOTT.

Bombay, 11th August 1871.

The following Case and Opinions on the lease of the new Municipal offices have been sent to us for publication by Mr. A. H. Wadia's solicitor:—

Herewith are left copies of agreement for lease from Ardaseer Hormusjee to the Justices, dated 29th April 1869, and of the lease granted in pursuance thereof, dated 24th April 1871.

The Municipal Commissioner and his officers have been for some months in occupation of the premises, and have paid rent accordingly.

Your opinion is requested now whether the lease can be upset on the ground that the Municipal Commissioner exceeded his powers under Bombay Act No. 2 of 1865 in taking this lease.

By section 3, the Justices of the Peace are made a body Corporate to have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to hold land, &c.

By section 21, the Municipal Commissioner is directed, out of the Municipal fund, to provide and keep an office within the city.

By section 31, he is authorised on behalf of the Justices to enter into any contracts for which he has authority under the Act, and every such contract on behalf of the Justices is to be made in the manner therein directed.

No notice was given, such as is provided for in section 32.

If you should be of opinion that the lease can be upset, you are requested to state what steps it would be necessary for the Municipal Commissioner or the Justices of the Peace to take in order to upset the same.

Mr. Ardaseer is anxious that the lease should be upheld.

You are requested to advise him what course he should pursue to attain this object.

OPINIONS.

It is part of the Municipal Commissioner's duty under the Act (section 21) to provide an office out of the Municipal fund, and this being so we think the contract in question was a contract for carrying into execution a duty for which the Municipal Commissioner had authority under the Act (section 31, pclause 1.) Whether it was a *necessary* contract or not within the meaning of the latter section may be a matter of doubt, but the question of *necessity* is, we think, not one into which a party contracting with the Municipal Commissioner would be bound to inquire; at all events where, as in the present case, there is nothing preposterous in the terms of the contract. It follows, then, that the contract (having been executed in accordance with section 31) is binding on the Justices unless it is void by reason of the Commissioner's omission to publish the notice contemplated in the earlier part of section 32. That section, in our opinion, cannot affect the validity of the contract. We think that the words of section 32 are directory only, and that a Court would not construe it as making the observance of those directions a condition of the validity of a contract to the amount of its 10,000 or upwards. The omission to publish the notice is a matter between the Municipal Commissioner and the Justices, and the lessor, Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, cannot be prejudiced thereby. See Royal B. Bank v. Turquand, 6 E. and B. 327, and Notes to Collins v. Blantern, 1 Smith's Leading Cases, pp. 336-7, 5th edition.

We consider therefore that the contract between Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia and the Justices, mentioned in the instructions, is valid and binding in itself. Were it not so, it is at all events a contract within the scope of the Act, and one which the Justices *could* make; and that being the case, it appears to us on the facts stated in the instructions, and by Mr. Cleveland in consultation, that the Justices cannot *now* set it aside. They have previously allowed the Commissioner to make similar contracts on their behalf, and they have paid rent for some time under this contract, and in their Budget for the current year they have sanctioned a monthly payment for rent of offices not much short of the rent payable to Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia. These circumstances would, we think, effectually estop the Justices. Proceedings, it is true, might be taken by ratepayers against the Justices, and Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia would be a party defendant. But we apprehend in such a case he would be dealt with as if the lease were valid, and would in no way suffer. Further, so far as we know, there is no such proceeding in contemplation.

Mr. Ardaseer's best course will be to file a suit against the Justices immediately on their failing to pay a month's rent. The Justices must then take proceedings to set aside the contract, in which, on the grounds above, mentioned, we are of opinion, they would fail.

J. PHILIP GREEN.
J. MACPHERSON.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

I do not think the lease in question can be upset. It appears to me to have been executed in due exercise of the powers given to the Municipal Commissioner by section 21 of Act 2 of 1865, and in the manner prescribed by section 31 of the Act relating to contracts "for which the Commissioner has authority under the Act." I see no necessity in this case to refer to the words of section 11 conferring upon the Commissioner the entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the Act.

The terms of section 21 appear to me to give the Commissioner full discretion in the discharge of the duty imposed upon him to "provide and keep" an office as therein described; nor does it appear that that discretion has been so improperly exercised as to furnish ground for invalidating the contract entered into by him.

Farther, it appears that the rent of these premises has been actually paid and the premises occupied and enjoyed by the Justices for some time past; and I gather from these documents before me that the lease in question, which was actually executed in pursuance of an agreement for a lease of some considerable time back in accordance with the stipulations in which the present building has been erected, and that both the agreement and the lease were prepared by the legal advisers of the Municipal body.

I think that, 1st, the Commissioner had power to accept the lease in question; and 2nd, that his act in doing so has been most probably so ratified by the Municipality, as to bind them as towards the lessor, even if he had not had such powers conferred on him by the Act.

JONES J. PIGOT.

Bombay, 11th August 1871.

THE CARTING SUB-AGENCY OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

IN our issue of Monday last, we gave a report of the case heard before Mr. Ollivant at Surat, in which the carting agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvi, and others, were charged at the instance of a Parsee informer, with cheating and criminal breach of trust. The case was heard on Saturday last, and after the examination of two witnesses, the magistrate dismissed the charge against Mr. Byramjee. The case against the sub-contractors under him was adjourned. It was taken up before Mr. Ollivant on Thursday last, when Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the accused. The enquiry lasted till 6 P.M. and was resumed yesterday, when the charges were dismissed and the defendants were—to quote the words of a telegram—"honourably acquitted."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—11TH AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest Cates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 10th August, 12 noon, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 26 minutes.

Via Russia, 10th August, 7-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 24 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th August, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 7 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 10th August, 6-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 34 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th August, 5-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M of the 9th to 9 P.M of the 10th August is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	13 20	0 16
" Calcutta	7 12	0 9
" Madras	8 16	0 5

HIGH COURT.—12TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

676-69 Mr. Judge—Hajee Sulemon Hajee Sojun and others vs Hajee Moosa Hajee Sojun and others—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.—Part heard.

414-67 C Tyabjee—Rahma, widow, vs Essoo Joshua Abadia—Part heard.

233-71 Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Hormusjee B. vs Edulje Hormusjee B.—Kelr, Prescot and Wilson etc.

736-70 Dallas and Lynch—Bordier and others vs Jamsedjee Furdoonjee M.—Manisty and Fletcher.

627-71 In person—Dhunjeebhoy Aspandiarjee vs The Acting Commissioner of Customs—No appearance.

631-70 Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Hajee Salay Mahomed Hajee vs Hajee Adam Hajee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

637-70 Mafatlaal and Skipsey—Purshotam Mowjee vs Treecumjee Currumsey—Dallas and Lynch.

679-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Jackaria Hajee and others vs Vencobas, widow—Dallas and Gopall.

POSTPONED SUITS.

81-70 Manisty and Fletcher—Khullucklina Khulfanbhoy vs Gangbai, widow, and others—Macfarlane and Bicknell.

583-69 Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lukhoocundas Hurjeebhoy vs Krustnarao Wassoodew—Manisty and Fletcher.

370-70 Jaganbhun Gopall—Rahimbhoy Dhurumsey and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

484-70 Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Dhurumsey—Jaganbhun Gopall.

585-70 Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Dhurrumsey—Jaganbhun Gopall.

585-70 Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Peter Ewart and others vs Moorgeejee Anundjee and others—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

330-70 Dallas and Lynch—Manisty vs Pestonjee Hormusjee and another—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Part heard.

563-69 Leathes & Co—Sobhagchund Dowlutchund and another vs Lalchund Premchund and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle—Part heard.

355-70 Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Lallas Narotumdas vs Lalchund Premchund and others—Thacker and Chalk.

489-70 Kelr, Prescot and Wilson—Burgowan Khooshal vs Vykorebai—C Tyabjee.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MURDER OF A HEAD CONSTABLE.—A man named Baran Saib on the 28th of last month murdered a head constable named Mahomed Ghouse in the Uduyagiri taluok on the Nellore district. The police are on the look-out for the murderer.

A FRACAS IN THE CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE.—On Monday morning last, two officers of the Calcutta Customs Preventive Service had a quarrel, which ended in a rather severe fight at the Custom House, in the course of which one of them gave the other a stab in the arm with a penknife. Both were taken into custody.

LIABILITIES OF PRINCE AZIM JAH.—The Commissioner for the Settlement of the Accounts of His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur having closed the accounts of the Prince on the 31st of last month, and there being still fifty creditors more who have not come forward to demand their claims (notwithstanding the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*), the Agent for Carnatic Stipends a few days ago addressed the Government asking them what he should do with the money remaining unpaid to the fifty creditors, out of the fifteen lakhs of rupees sanctioned for the clearance of His Highness' debts.

A NEW KIND OF "APPETISING ODOUR."—An indignant resident of Allahabad sends the following to the *Pioneer*:—"On Monday evening last, about the coolest piece of impudence we have heard of for some time was perpetrated in Allahabad. A gentleman living on the banks of the river, when walking in his compound with his wife and another lady, observed a dense smoke, followed by a bright flame, rising from the river's bank close under his house, accompanied by a rather appetizing odour. On visiting the spot to ascertain the cause thereof, he found a number of Hindus burning a deceased relative, who to make matters better pleaded they were going on with the sanction of the inhabitants of the neighbouring village (Baghara,) who indeed, they stated, pointed out the place to them. In the same place there exists a Mahomedan burial-ground, which is but 150 yards from the nearest bungalow, and in which frequent burials take place: the corpses are seldom placed more than a couple of feet underground, and give rise to anything but pleasant after effects. Where are the police?"

A COUNTRY EDITOR, noticing the present of a cup to a contemporary, says:—He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor, whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a pickle-jar, the spike of a keg, or the bung of a barrel.

THE Devastation, armour-plated turret-ship, 4,406 tons and 800-horse power, was safely floated out of Portsmouth No 10 dock on Wednesday afternoon, July 12. There was a large and distinguished company present. Mrs. Goschen, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, named the vessel.

A FACT FOR TEA DRINKERS.—A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilirating qualities. Another writer says—"If you put a piece of lump sugar the size of a walnut into a teapot, you will make tea infuse in half the time."

THE arrangements for the Royal visit to Dublin this month were to include two balls, a visit in State to the agricultural show, a dinner under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society, and reviews in Phœnix Park. Prince Arthur will be invested with the order of St. Patrick and an installation banquet will be held at the castle. Prince Arthur will also accompany the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne to the Lakes of Killarney. It was said that the Royal party during their stay would visit the Duke of Leinster at Carton, Lord Powerscourt at Enniskerry, and the Earl of Meath at Kilruddery.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, July 21.)

THE Army Bill has been thrown out by the Lords on the second reading. The votes were:—For the second reading 130; against 155: majority against the Government, 25.

Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons last night (July 20) that, in consequence of this vote, the Government had determined to proceed by Special Warrant.

Purchase in the Army, he said, had been abolished by a new Warrant, issued by the Queen, cancelling the Warrant which legalised the sale and purchase of army commissions. The new Warrant is to come into force on November 1.

This Ministerial *coup d'état* is viewed with great anxiety, and is being warmly discussed.

Ministers have intimated the abandonment of numerous Bills, but threaten to continue the session till September, so as to carry the Ballot Bill.

Brilliant weather has favoured the principal competitions at Wimbledon. The Queen's Prize has been won by Ensign Henry Humphry. Scotland carried off the International Challenge Trophy; England, the Elcho Shield. The Princess Louise will distribute the prizes on July 22.

The Queen is at Osborne. The Crown Princess of Germany left London on a visit to Her Majesty on July 15.

Mr. John Leslie, brother of the late member, has been returned for Monaghan.

Travellers by the Brindisi route are cautioned to have the Belgian and French *visé* affixed to their passports.

The Bavarian army made its triumphal entry into Munich on July 16.

The Italian papers contain a letter in which the Pope prohibits the reading of Liberal journals.

It is announced that the insurrection in Algiers is almost suppressed.

Some anxiety has been caused by a reported insurrectionary movement in Jamaica.

Poole has been acquitted of the Eltham murder.

Flora Davey has been sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of Mr. Moon.

Agnes Norman has been convicted of the attempt to strangle a boy named Parfitt. The charges of murder were not sustained.

A collision between an express and a goods train on the Midland Railway is reported; two passengers were killed and several injured.

There was an extraordinary scene at the Italian Opera House on July 19, on the retirement of Signor Mario.

The Exchequer receipts to July 15 amount to £18,833,677; expenditure, £25,007,225.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Col. Sir W. W. Turner, 97th Foot; Capt. J. S. Baker, R.E.; Capt. G. B. Potts; Capt. G. W. C. Stuart, late 75th Regt.; Hon. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt; and Mr. Serjeant Woolrych.

THE WARRANT TO ABOLISH PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.

(*Times*, July 21.)

THE Ministers of the Crown have carried their point, but at a most costly price. The act they have recommended Her Majesty to adopt is a violent wrench to the Constitution and to the usages their own reputation. Mr. Gladstone told the House of Commons last evening he had advised the Queen to sign a Warrant revoking that which permitted the practice of Purchase, and that from and after the 1st of November next Purchase will no longer exist. All will instinctively ask why this course was not taken before. The Ministry knew at the commencement of the Session as well as they d'd yesterday the extent of the Royal authority. The reasons which, in their judgment, make it imperative there should be no delay in abolishing the system of Purchase were present to their minds then as now. Yet what did they do? They had resolved that Purchase must be abolished. They knew they had the power of abolishing it by the issue of a Royal Warrant. The simple and wise course under such circumstances was to resort to the certain means of effecting what they now declare must be effected. Unfortunately, they chose another course. They brought in a Bill for the Abolition of Purchase, and after for the first time in the history of the Army; but the Abolition of Purchase was its central object, and ultimately became almost the whole of its substance. They knew, of course, there was a danger that this bill would be rejected or delayed until it could be passed this Session. The possibility was always before them, but they faced the danger. The bill went on, and on Tuesday morning the Lords agreed to a vote which we must always deplore, and which must by this time be deplored by many who supported it. Ministers then having come to the conclusion that Purchase must be abolished, and having failed to secure the co-operation of the Lords to a vote for the immediate abolition, determined to fall back on the inherent powers of the Crown and to abolish it by Royal Warrant. The will of the House of Lords is thus set aside, and set aside wantonly, for they need never have been asked to express it. The immediate effect is to override one of the two Houses, and the significance of the fact was at once appreciated by some impulsive members below the gangway of the Commons. But to what purpose has this *coup d'état* been precipitated? We need not talk of respect for the principles of the Constitution; we are content to test the case by applying the most practical common sense, and, judged by this standard, Ministers have gratuitously provoked a rebuff for themselves, inflicted a wound to the authority of Parliament, and committed a violation of usage unparalleled in the experience of this generation.

It is absolutely necessary that Purchase should be abolished. This is the ground of defence the Ministers put forward, and we are not disposed to dispute its validity, yet there are two remarks which must be made upon it. In the first place, the Royal Warrant to be abolished before the Session ends, since the Crown could not connive for another six months at the continuance of a practice reported by the Royal Commissioners as "having been long virtually recognized by the civil and military departments and authorities." But it is plainly to avoid, remarking it was too late for such reason Mr. Cardwell insisted upon the Abolition of Purchase last February. If his great speech of the 16th of that month be referred to, it will be found that he approached the subject in no such spirit. After alluding to the events of the autumn as teaching us the need of military organization, and insisting upon the necessity of an amalgamation of the different branches of our Forces, he said there were two difficulties in the way of effecting this object: "You cannot have the Purchase Officers of the Army amalgamated and interchangeable with the non-Purchase officers of the Reserve Forces. You cannot have all your Forces amalgamated so long as you retain the control of the Lords-Lieutenant. Therefore it is you must make up your minds whether you will continue or abolish the system of Purchase," &c. There is nothing here said of the moral shock of conniving at illegality. The desired amalgamation of the Forces is the solitary object in advising the abolition of the system; and, nevertheless, we admit that it must be abolished, and that as soon as may be, for the position of the officers is intolerable under the present state of suspense. The questions, then, were whether the mode adopted by the Government was the only one, and what is the price involved in the adoption of that course? According to the Army Bill; they have adopted a dilatory, but not negative Amendment. This was insisted upon with strict accuracy in both Houses last night by Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone, and it was intimated that Lord Northbrook will ask the Lords again on an early day next week to sanction the measure. Why, then, should not Lord Northbrook, or rather Lord Granville himself, with that tact of which he is a master, and for the exercise of which no higher occasion could ever arise, have moved the Second Reading before the decisive step was taken of advising the Queen to sign the Royal Warrant, the alternative of issuing the Warrant being at the same time again shadowed forth? The task would have been delicate, but we know well it would have been delicately performed, and there can be no comparison between the difficulty of such a course and the difficulty of proposing the Second Reading as is now contemplated. What is the price of the present course? Much was said yesterday on the use of the word "Prerogative." It had its origin in Mr. Gladstone's statement that the Royal Warrant was issued under a statutory power, and was not an exercise of the Prerogative. The distinction is verbal, but Mr. Gladstone's statement is plainly inaccurate. The Act of 1809 recognized and upheld the traditional power of the Crown to regulate the sale of commissions, and the Warrant is not an exercise of an authority created by the Act, but of an authority antecedent to it. This may be easily tested by supposing the Act repealed, in which case it would not cease to exist. The character of the Warrant would be altered, and the effect of the success of the amendment was not to reject or destroy the Bill, but simply to set aside the second reading on the particular occasion when it was proposed, leaving it perfectly open for any member of the House of Lords at any period to propose that the House should proceed with the second reading and the other stages of the measure. (Hear, hear.) That being so, I beg to remind the House that the question now at issue in any case is a question not, not by the Constitution merely, which assigns to the Executive the ordinary administration of the Army, but by the action of statute, is taken out, if I may say so, of the hands of the Legislature. By statute it is enacted that the conditions of Purchase as it may please Her Majesty to allow by Royal Warrant shall be permitted. The effect of that enactment is that the existence of Purchase, so far as its legislative basis is concerned, is made to depend upon the will of the Executive Government, while so far as concerns the indemnity to those who have paid prices for commissions, that portion of the subject belongs to the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, the matter being one of so much unguisable and interest, the Government would not have thought it reasonable or competent for them to take any important or vital step with respect to Purchase without having recourse to the opinion of this House in the most authentic manner, and after long debates the judgment of the House has been pronounced against the continuance of Purchase on the terms and conditions set forth in the legislative measure which passed the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Proceeding from here to the House of Lords that measure has conveyed to the other House and to the country the judgment of the House of Commons on the point so fully and absolutely that in the present there is nothing to desire, and the Executive Government have felt that it is no longer incumbent on them or required of them by any consideration of public convenience that they should again solicit this House for a declaration which they have obtained in the most authentic manner. (Cheers.) This being so, with the view we entertain of the illegality of over-regulation prices, and with the declaration before us of the Royal Commission, of which my right hon. friend the Member for Morpeth was chairman, that those over-regulation prices could not be put an end to except by the extinction of Purchase as a system, the Government have resolved to advise Her Majesty to take the decisive step of cancelling the Royal Warrant under which Purchase is legal. (Loud cheers.) That advise has been accepted and acted on by Her Majesty. (Renewed cheers.) The new Warrant has been framed in terms conformable with the law, and it is my duty on the part of the Government to state that at the present moment Purchase in the Army no longer exists. (Continued cheering.) When I say that Purchase no longer exists, my right hon. friend (Mr. Cardwell) judiciously reminds me that the expression is true in the sense in which it would have been true had the Army Regulation Bill received the Royal Assent. It does not mean that Purchase in the Army is extinguished from the present moment, but from the 1st of November in the present year, according to the framework of the Bill. That being so, the state of circumstances in which the resolution of Monday last was passed in the House of Lords has be n entirely altered; and it is not for us to say what course the House of Lords in these altered circumstances may think fit to pursue. We, on the part of the Government, have taken the course which the Government had taken was received yesterday afternoon with unqualified satisfaction by the b

prices which we believed to be just and equitable, which only Parliament can make. Then, it is said, this is an act of prerogative; but what is prerogative? It is action emanating from the independent authority of the Crown; but this is the exercise of a power under an Act of Parliament. (Hear.) It seems to be entirely forgotten that in the year 1809 there was passed one of the most stringent and severe Acts of Parliament ever placed on the statute-book for the purpose of preventing the sale and purchase of offices. There was one exception, and that related to such purchase of commissions in the Army as it might from time to time please the Crown to fix by regulation. The power conferred by that statute it has been found impossible to exercise without defeating the whole object and scope of the statute. It was our duty to leave no longer an exceptional power which we saw was defeating the aim and intention of the statute; and we have cancelled that power, thereby acting in pursuance of and in conformity with the statute. We have not exercised what can justly be called a power of prerogative; we have placed ourselves, not in opposition, but in entire accord with the will of Parliament. I have only to add that the Royal Warrant cancelling the power referred to will be immediately laid on the table.

Mr. Hardy—My right hon. friend has, with great solemnity ("Oh!"), informed us that a Royal Commission had reported that steps ought to be taken for the purpose of getting rid of the purchase of commissions, and, that being so, there is the less excuse for the waste of the time of this House when the Government, six months ago, could have advised the Crown to do at once that which we are now informed has been done. My right hon. friend says this is not the exercise of prerogative, but the recognition of the prerogative is in the statute itself, exception was made because it was not intended to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown, and, therefore, I say this is a question of prerogative, and it would still be the case if it were a question of statutable prerogative. It is said that over-regulation and regulation prices are so in term even that both must go together, and that one object of the Bill is to prevent a renewal of the practice of Purchase; but the step now proposed will not interfere with the prerogative which still exists, and which if it can take away, can also create; if it can destroy, can also set up. (Cheers.) It was impossible that the right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire could be prepared for the statement of the Prime Minister, because there had been as many rumours with regard to the intentions of the Government as there are scapegoats in London. I am never surprised at any course the right hon. gentleman may take whether in extension or restriction of the prerogative, because he is capable of either (laughter). but I am apprehensive the time may come when the prerogative may be exercised in an opposite direction. I wish to ask whether, if the Government had had a majority in the other House and a minority in this, they would have taken the same course. Whatever the right hon. gentleman may say, he is setting up the prerogative of the Crown against the rights and prerogatives of the House of Lords. I can add nothing to the cogent argument of the right hon. member for Kilmarnock, with which I fully agree; and I am sure, when the country hears of the step that is to be taken, it will not be received with the assent which it has now received on the other side of the House. (Cheers)

Mr. Horsman—I am sorry to say I share in the surprise and regret expressed by the right hon. member for Kilmarnock at the announcement made by the Prime Minister, and as long as I have sat here I have never heard an announcement from the Treasury Bench by which I have been so perfectly astounded. (Cheers.) The statement of the Prime Minister derives additional importance from the circumstances in which the House has been placed during the last few weeks. Everybody has been saying to his neighbour how unsatisfactory and deplorable the state of things is—business confused, legislation abortive, Estimate postponed till they cannot be fairly debated, and a loss of authority on the part of the Government in this House which is absolutely unprecedented; and all this is imputed rightly or wrongly, by some on both sides to the mismanagement of the Government. In fairness to our Parliamentary system it brought into such discredit that you, Mr. Speaker, must view the state of things with some apprehension; and others in this House, who are partly responsible for them, cannot view them with other feelings than those of shame and sorrow. In this state of things, the House of Lords have rejected the Purchase Bill, and no one can doubt for a moment that, under these painful circumstances, the manner in which that proceeding was met by the Government intended sensibly either to aggravate or to diminish the difficulties of our position. We were told that the Cabinet had a meeting the morning after the division in the Lords. They had to consider by what wise and moderate course of proceeding they could conciliate their opponents in this House and lay the foundation for restoring harmony with the other House, if not in this Session, in the next—that harmony without which, as my right hon. friend is finding to his cost, it is impossible satisfactorily to conduct the business of the Government. (Cheers.) As if the present difficulties and embarrassment were not sufficient, the Government has taken a course which has further confused the condition of affairs in this House, and which must provoke ill-feeling and animosity, and aggravate the difficulties we are all deploring. I make no objection to the course they have taken in abolishing Purchase, which I long ago regarded as dead; but prerogative is neither more nor less than the rule of the Minister of the day (hear), and if he had a steady majority at his back, and chose to abuse that prerogative, there is nothing to prevent him constituting himself a dictator. (Cheers.) The reason why this course was not taken six months ago is obvious; it is not an antiquated notion that the Army is the Army of the Crown; the modern doctrine is that it is the Army of the Nation; and therefore it was thought that the representatives of the Nation should assume that prerogative which was no longer recognised to be the prerogative of the Crown. The Government, instead of availing themselves of the right of prerogative, thought fit to introduce an Army Reorganization Bill, and it was unpopular on both sides of the House, for the majority of the amendments came from this side. (Hear.) The Government discovered that the reorganization part of the Bill was not necessary, they therefore made it simply a Purchase Bill, and so sent it to the House of Lords. If the Government had called their party together and asked them, "Shall we send this fragment of the Bill up to the House of Lords to be passed this year, or shall we withdraw it altogether with a view of introducing a more comprehensive measure next year, and proceed meanwhile with the Ballot Bill?" I venture to say that 19 out of 20 would have approved the latter alternative. ("No, no.") I believe that a majority on this side of the House would have done so if the Government had expressed no preference. ("No, no.") The Lords have merely adopted the original view of the Government and stated that a complete scheme ought to be considered at one time. They said, "You are asking the people to bear a heavy burden for the purpose of getting rid of Purchase, and when you have got rid of it, you will have no security for an efficient Army;" for, however much reliance we may place on the sincerity of the intentions of the Secretary of State, he cannot foresee nor command the future, and no one can tell what changes of opinion may come over the country and over the Government under the pressure of a powerful band of economists. My opinion is that what the House of Lords has done is really in accordance with the opinions of the majority in this House. (Cheers) I do not refer to the upholding of Purchase. I think the majority in this House are for the abolition of Purchase; but if the House had been left to its free choice, and fairly tested, it would have said, "We will have the whole question postponed until next year." ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") I doubt whether the Lords have adopted an unpopular course in any way so belief is that the feeling out of doors has been more accurately represented by the vote of the House of Lords than it would have been by the passing of the Bill. I admit that the Government have been placed in a position of difficulty; but I think they have acted in an unfortunate and an unwise manner. While they have acted from a sense of public duty, and have done what they believed to be necessary to meet the requirements of the moment, it is impossible but that political opponents will believe that the act of the Government is intended, though I believe it is not intended, to supersede the functions of the House of Lords.

Mr. Jacob Bright disagreed from almost everything said by the last speaker, and said that he listened with unqualified satisfaction to the statement made by the Prime Minister. The Government had acquired discredit this Session (hear, hear), but it was by doing certain things which were strongly supported by hon. gentlemen opposite. ("Oh, oh!") He chief Secretary for Ireland, in the Estimates it proposed unnecessary expenditure; and the obstruction of legislation this Session was mainly due to the course of conduct pursued by hon. members opposite. The right hon. member for Oxford University (Mr. Hardy) seemed to think that by the course the Government was taking it was strengthening the prerogative of the Crown; on the contrary, it was strengthening the prerogative of the people and increasing the influence of the House. Its members were extremely unwilling to speak freely of the other House, but there was a growing conviction that the members of that assembly from their social position knowing little of the country in which they lived ("Oh, oh!"), were much too free in negativing propositions sent to them from this House. (Hear.) He did not hesitate to say that the feeling was very widespread in his constituency that one great cause of obstruction to legislation was the determination of that House to interfere with the business of this. However much the Government might have lessened its authority in the country during the Session, the course they had now taken had restored them to the strong position which they had occupied at the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Birley emphatically denied that the observations of the hon. gentleman opposite were in accordance with the opinions of the people of Manchester. (Hear, hear.) All parties in that city would read with great regret what he had said in reference to the House of Lords.

Sir H. Hoare thought there was something in the borough of Liskeard which rendered its representative peculiarly apt to bother a Ministry. He hoped the right hon. gentleman would bear in mind the lesson which his constituents had read to one of his predecessors, for they might not be satisfied with his attitude on the present occasion. Hon. members opposite who asked why the Government did not take this course six months ago might as well ask a man why he did not break open a door because the lock was rusty. If the Government were, as the hon. member for Warwickshire had said, "fast losing a hold on the estimation of the country," it was because hon. members on the Opposition benches had persisted in a course of obstruction to which they had resorted for the purpose of hindering legislation that the country desired.

Sir G. Grey—With respect to this discussion, which has arisen on the question that I put to my right hon. friend, I am anxious to say a few words, which I hope will not tend to produce any language such as I am afraid we are liable to fall into, by debating this subject in a tone that I think ill-becoming the subject. I hope also that nothing further will be said in this debate which will be in the slightest degree characterized by a want of perfect respect for the other House of Parliament (hear, hear), as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, and entitled to freedom of debate in the decision of all matters. I confess I feel the extreme difficulty in which Her Majesty's Government are placed by what I must call the unfortunate vote that was come to by the House of Lords in reference to the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill; but I cannot, at the same time, feel that unqualified satisfaction at the present position of the question which has been expressed by the hon. member for Manchester. I, however, feel it to be difficult, if not impossible, to point out what other course they could have pursued consistent with the obvious duty that devolves upon them, a duty which I have passed upon them upon more than one occasion—viz., that of putting a stop to open violation of the law (hear) by the payment of over-regulation prices after Her Majesty had been pleased to appoint upon the advice of her Ministers a Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged payment of those prices, and after the report of that Commission had been presented to Parliament. And when it is said that the Government have taken the course of appealing to the prerogative of the Crown after Parliament has refused its sanction to their proposal, I venture to say that it appears to me to be forgotten that the whole system of Purchase rests, not upon Acts of Parliament, with one exception, but entirely upon Royal Warrants and Regulations which have been in force for a series of years, and which by the Royal Prerogative and without the intervention of Parliament have been altered from time to time and varied in many particulars during the last 150 years. When Prerogative is spoken of as obsolete in reference to the Army I would remind the House that the last Royal Warrant dates only from 1866, and by that, I believe, a considerable impulse was given to this system of paying over-regulation prices, because by the terms of that Warrant absolute seniority among purchase officers was declared to be a rule of promotion in the Army. It was expressly stated in the report of that Commission that as long as the officer knows who is to succeed him it is hardly possible to prevent a private arrangement being made between two gentlemen who are living together from day to day and belong to the same regiment. It is in consequence of the Royal Warrants and the terms upon which purchase was to be effected, and also the terms which were prescribed for promotion, that the evil with which the Government have to deal has grown up. I think they could not have taken any other course than that of exercising a power which is not obsolete, but has from time to time been exercised during many years, thereby placing an effectual check upon a practice which they are bound, as a Government, no longer to virtually sanction or even to tolerate. It was with satisfaction that I heard the right hon. gentleman state that the Government would do their utmost to obtain for the officers those equitable terms to which I think those who have made those payments are entitled. That could only be done by Act of Parliament, and, therefore, this subject must come before Parliament again. I hope that the expectation which is indulged in that the House of Lords may be induced to reconsider their decision with regard to the Army Regulation Bill, which is still open for discussion by the other House, may be fulfilled, and that we shall find that, not only has Purchase been abolished with the assent of the Legislature, but also that means will be provided for the payment of those just and equitable terms which ought to be secured to the officers. I have learnt with very great regret since the decision of the House of Lords that several members who voted in favour of the payment of over-regulation prices after they heard the arguments which I addressed to the House were determined to do so no more. I deprecate any such course on the part of those who informed me that they intended to pursue it, and I can only express my deep regret that there should have been made elsewhere that most injudicious statement that there were members of this House who, arrogating to themselves to represent the officers of the Army, intimated to members of the other House that they wished that House to reject the Bill. (Hear, hear.) I utterly disbelieve that any member of this House was authorized by the officers of the Army to make any such declaration (hear, hear), and I earnestly hope that this House will not visit upon the officers of the Army the indiscretion of the gentlemen who made that statement. I wish to add one word with reference to a statement that was made elsewhere by one bearing a name that is honoured throughout this country, especially by hon. gentlemen on the opposite side of the House—I mean the Earl of Derby—who, in the debate, pointed out that it was not necessary to come to Parliament in order to abolish Purchase (hear, hear), because that system rested upon Royal prerogative, and the Government had a right to abolish it if they chose to do so. I wish especially to point out that the suggestion that prerogative might be invoked to settle this question was made by a distinguished member of the Conservative party, and I think it ought not to be charged upon the Government in this debate. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Corrance thought the House could scarcely look back upon its proceedings without regret, and, he trusted, not without repentance. Some might think that the proceedings of this House had been a series of blunders, beginning with the blunder of the Government in bringing forward a Bill for the abolition of Purchase, instead of a measure for reorganizing the Army. Another blunder was that the attention of the House had been so much occupied with the subject, and another was in not following the advice of the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire, who wished to place the discussion on a sound foundation. Some in this House might also be of opinion that the amendment proposed by the noble duke in another place was a blunder, while testimony might not be wanting that the step now taken by the Government was the crowning and concluding blunder. He, however, rejoiced at this step on the part of the Government, because it relieved the House from an enormous responsibility and brought them nearer to the period of the real work of reorganizing the Army.

Mr. Harcourt was of opinion that this subject could not be satisfactorily discussed on a motion for adjournment. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman the member for Liskeard had said that the prerogative of the Crown was only the will of the Minister, and that nothing could prevent a Minister from abusing the power of the Crown and becoming a dictator.

Mr. Horsman explained that he said that with reference to a Minister who was supported by a majority of hon. members.

Mr. Harcourt asked who was the right hon. gentleman the member for Liskeard that he should dispense a majority of the House of Commons? If the majority was a reliable one it would express the opinion of the English nation, and that would prevent a Minister from constituting himself a dictator. (Hear, hear.) If the right hon. gentleman objected to the doctrine of reliable majorities he would be objecting to the fundamental doctrine of Parliamentary government. What was meant by "the Crown" in reference to such a question as this? Not the personal act of the Sovereign, but the act of the Queen as trustee for the people acting upon the advice of her Ministers, who were responsible to Parliament and to the people who elected that Parliament. (Hear, hear.) The Premier had stated in the presence of the English people what course he had adopted, and those who thought it an unwise one might challenge it in a constitutional manner (hear), by proposing a vote of censure. "Prerogative" was a word not to be spoken upon those benches (below the gangway), and it would have been more convenient if before this decisive step was taken the approbation of the House of Commons had been asked. (Hear, hear.) Upon reflection, however, he was disposed to think that the course which the Government had adopted was the better one, for the power they had exercised rested upon Parliament authority, while prerogative implied a right inherent in the Crown. He knew the authority of a statute (the George III.) for making these regulation payments in accordance with Royal regulations, and therefore, as they might be stopped at any moment, he protested against it being said to be an act of prerogative. He presumed that the new regulation would be laid before Parliament, and then hon. members would have an opportunity of discussing it

Mr. A. Herbert remarked that the question of Purchase had given way to the larger one respecting the relations between the two Houses and the House of Lords. He regretted that question should have been approached in an indirect way, for if there was to be any collision between the two Houses—and he thought they were on the brink of one—he should prefer the question being raised directly and avowedly departing from the ordinary course of business. It was a degradation to the House of Commons that its measures should be rejected by the other House. Their legislation was perpetually overshadowed by the other House, and, owing to a fear that they would not pass the House of Lords, measures were in this House rendered less important than they would otherwise be. When the Government had faced this question, their action ought not to be impeded by a body that was wholly irresponsible.

Mr. Osborne—Sir, I should have thought that sustaining a silence which is always decorous, particularly when your mind is not made up, or when, as is the case with my hon. friend the member for Chelsea, you have nothing to say (Laughter.) But I have been dragged from the retirement which on the present occasion I should have preferred by my hon. friend the member for Chelsea—I mean the hon. baronet the member for that borough. [An Hon. Member—"They are both baronets."] Yes, but very different men. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) By whom my hon. friend, with whom I supposed I was on the best of terms, exhume me, drag me before the House, and place me on a pinnacle which I think he himself could not occupy with more ease. (Laughter.) Why, again, he should have attacked the constituency of Liskeard I am at a loss to understand.

Sir H. Hoare—I did not attack the constituency of Liskeard, but only the member for that borough. (Laughter.)

Mr. Osborne—Well, Liskeard is in an unfortunate situation, for it has but one member, and it has never yet been wooed by the nobility of the gentleman who has just addressed the House. When I lost the confidence of my constituency I resigned my seat, and I should like to know whether the hon. baronet is prepared to do the same as regards Chelsea. (Hear, hear.) I recommend him to follow that bright example. (Laughter.) With reference to this debate, I agree with the hon. member for Oxford that we have neither the temper nor the necessary information properly to discuss the question before us, and I think we shall act wisely if we abstain from giving a decided opinion until we know what the terms of this Warrant is. I confess that at the present time I am imperfectly informed as to what effect the Warrant would produce; but I am not imperfectly informed of the sentiments of some of the gentlemen who sit around me. I refer to those who hear the speech of my hon. friend the member for Manchester. (Hear, hear.) He talked of the House of Lords in an offhand way, as if the abolition of that House would not abolish him. (Laughter.) Contrast this with the calm, quiet, and rather watery manner of my hon. friend the member for Nottingham. I must say he has asked me once to dinner, but I hope now he will only ask me to tea. (Much laughter.) I say that these attacks by implication on the House of Lords do more than anything to lessen the influence of this House in the country. I am not here as the apologist of the House of Lords, but I must say they have only exercised their constitutional rights. Will any hon. gentleman or constitutional lawyer say that the House of Lords have not exercised their perfectly constitutional rights, not in rejecting, for they have not rejected the Bill, but in merely postponing the consideration of the question of Purchase until a proper plan is brought forward for the reorganization of the defences of the country? (Hear, hear.) I am not prepared to say it was a well advised step; probably it was not. Although I dissented from the Government Bill, which I think is a bad and an incomplete measure that deceived everybody (hear, hear), yet considering that they had narrowed it to the question of Purchase, knowing very well that Purchase is not only dead and gone, but decently buried, I am not prepared to say that the House of Lords adopted a wise course. Nevertheless, it was a strictly constitutional course. (Hear, hear.) But when the whipper-snappers of politics (laughter) jump up on these benches to attack one of the great institutions of the country, thereby endeavouring to gain a little ephemeral popularity, I must tell the enthusiastic Liberals behind me who constitute what is called a reliable majority, but which is also a very pliable majority, that if they desire to have respect for themselves and for their Parliamentary system, it will be promoted by giving due effect to their sentiments in constitutional language in this House and not by running amuck at the other House of Parliament. (Cheers.)

Mr. Whalley wished to repeat the question put by the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire, and to ask the Government to afford the House an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the course adopted by Her Majesty's Government.

Sir S. Northcote said that before the question for adjournment was withdrawn he wished to ask whether the Government would be able to lay the Warrant immediately on the table, and present it to-night, in order that time might be afforded for considering any steps which it might be deemed advisable to take.

Mr. Cardwell replied that it should be presented to-morrow at the latest. He was not able to say that it was in his power to lay it before both Houses to-night; but it should certainly be presented to them to-morrow. (Hear, hear.)

Lord E. Cecil inquired whether the Government intended to bring in a Bill this Session to provide for the compensation of officers.

Mr. Gladstone—I have already stated that we shall wait to see what course the House of Lords takes with regard to the Bill. It is plain, I think, that that will be the best plan to adopt.

THE MORDAUNT CASE.

THE particulars of the case of Lady Mordaunt will no doubt be fresh in the recollection of our readers. After the verdict of insanity pronounced by the jury who tried the case in the Divorce Court, she was immediately removed from Bexley, and placed, on medical certificate, in a private house in the neighbourhood of London, under the care of a physician conversant with the treatment of mental disorders. It will be remembered that, prior to the case coming before the court for trial, it was currently reported that the lady was feigning insanity. With the object of obtaining conclusive and authoritative evidence on this point, Sir Charles Mordaunt, with the concurrence of the eminent counsel engaged on his behalf, requested that the case should be investigated by two eminent London physicians; and accordingly an application was made to the judge for permission for Dr. Forbes Winslow and Dr. Tyer Smith to visit and examine the lady, for the purpose of deciding whether the case was one of real or feigned insanity. Lord Penzance at once issued an order authorising Dr. Winslow and Dr. Smith to visit and examine Lady Mordaunt on two occasions. Dr. Winslow was selected in consequence of his reputation and known experience in mental diseases, and Dr. T. Smith on the ground of his celebrity as an accoucher, Lady Mordaunt having been said to be suffering from a type of insanity incidental to uterine derangement and childbirth. After seeing Lady Mordaunt, these physicians came to the conclusion that she was feigning insanity; but Dr. Forbes Winslow declined appearing in court as a witness in the case, being disinclined as the result of only two short visits, to pronounce a positive opinion on the disputed point in direct opposition to the testimony of numerous distinguished physicians, who had had greater opportunities than he possessed of observing and watching the case, and who were prepared to depose on oath to her actual insanity. Dr. Smith appeared as a witness in the case, and said he suspected feigned insanity. Lady Mordaunt continued to reside with the physician to whose care she was confided after the trial for more than 16 months, and the lady has recently been discharged from his legal custody, and reported as a case of feigned insanity to the Commissioners in Lunacy. Immediately after the physician was satisfied as to the nature of the case, Sir C. Mordaunt was communicated with, and a meeting of the lawyers engaged in the case took place. On their advice, we understand, Sir Thomas Monerieffe was communicated with. It was thought, under the circumstances, obligatory on the part of the father to have the custody of his child. He did as requested, and Lady Mordaunt was at once removed from London to one of the family residences in Perthshire. It is now understood that Sir Charles Mordaunt will again proceed to apply for a divorce, but whether in England or in Scotland is not yet decided upon.—*Manchester Guardian.*

REBUILDING OF THE TUILERIES.

"THE Government," says the *Débats*, "is about to present to the National Assembly a bill for the reconstruction of the Tuileries. The Pavillon de l'Horloge, constructed by Philibert Delorme, will, report says, alone be restored and connected by a colonnade to the two others, Marsan and Flore. The cost is expected to be met by the sale of the ground on which the Ministry of Finance stood in Rue de Rivoli. As to the rebuilding of the Hôtel de Ville, the new Municipal Council will have to decide on that subject. Two projects are under consideration—one, which would reproduce the building such as it was before the fire, and the other, the smaller edifice as it existed before 1835."

GENERAL BALFOUR AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE following letter from Major-General Balfour appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 21:—

If the letter of a "Field Officer" published in your columns on the 6th instant had involved only questions personal to myself, I should have allowed his statements to pass unnoticed. But as he evidently writes with a view to neutralize the effect on public opinion of my protest against the present unjustifiable military expenditure of India and divert attention from the real question at issue, it seems necessary for me to make some reply.

The question raised in my letters to the *Times* was as to the correctness of the official statement made by Sir R. Temple and General Norman, that the military expenditure, as estimated by them, for 1871-72, was "lower than in any year since the mutiny." I denied this statement, showing that this estimate of expenditure for 1871-72 was actually higher by £1,074,558 than that incurred in 1862-63. I also showed that since that year various charges had been transferred from the military to civil and other estimates, and that reductions in the strength of the army (European and native) had taken place, which should have led to a saving of about two and a half millions. Adding this sum to the above excess (£1,074,558) I calculated that the military expenditure for 1871-72 would, taking into consideration the present lowered strength of the army as compared with that of 1862, be about three and a half millions above that of 1862-63; and stated that "the bulk" of this sum had "not been accounted for by the Military and financial members of the Indian Government." I used this phrase advisedly, in order to show that any increased expenditure that could be satisfactorily accounted for would be admitted as a legitimate set-off. An investigation is now being made into all the items of increased charge; but before any balance can be struck every item must be distinctly stated, instead of being trumped together, as is done by your correspondent. He begins by denying my statement as to the number of European troops reduced "since 1863-64." But I must observe that I specified reductions "since the year 1862-63," which is a very different thing. In my letter to the *Times* of May 23 I gave the data on which I calculated the reduction of European troops at 14,664 men of all ranks, and stated it to be equivalent to a money saving of £1,645,300, at the average rate per head of £112 5s. I have since reflected that this estimate of the money cost is too low. This reduction in the number of European troops made since 1862-63 is equal to nearly one-fifth of the whole of the effective European force as it stood in that year. But if the cost be estimated at the average rate for the whole army, it affords but an imperfect idea of the financial importance of the reductions of European troops that have taken place, even so late as since January 1, 1865. I refer to that date because it was shortly before then that the independent control established by the late Lord Canning over military expenditure was destroyed by being made subordinate to the military secretary.

It is important to bear in mind that the reductions of European troops made since I left India have fallen chiefly on the cavalry and artillery, the most expensive arms of the service. For instance, while the infantry have been reduced by only about one-eighth, the cavalry has been reduced by more than one-third. The reduction in the horse artillery is equal to nearly one-fourth, and that in the Royal Artillery to about one-seventh. Moreover, within the last three years the number of horses of the European cavalry and artillery has been reduced by about one-seventh; and the Royal Artillery (including horse artillery guns) have been considerably diminished in number. Had I, when in charge of that branch, the power of making the large reductions of strength that have, since I left India, been carried out in these branches, I am confident that the cost of the army in 1862-63 would have been considerably lower than it actually was. But I experienced strong official opposition when I proposed to Lord Canning to make only a small part of the cavalry reductions that have since been made. And the officer who then opposed these moderate proposals has, under the financial pressure, been constrained to make far greater reductions than I ever proposed, and has, moreover, during the time he has exercised control over military expenditure.

Your correspondent criticises the rates of cost per head used by me in calculating the savings by the reductions in the strength of European and native troops, and thereupon founds a series of sweeping charges against me, which, if true, would certainly prove me to be deserving of the abusive epithets so liberally applied to me by him, and would also condemn Lord Canning's Government, which cordially supported me when I had the control of military finance in India, and recorded its warm approval of what I had done.

I shall now proceed to examine these statements. Your correspondent endeavours to fix on me the responsibility of having struck incorrect rates of the cost of European and native soldiers. For instance, in his second paragraph, he quotes the words "the rates established in 1862-63" as though they were established by me. In the third paragraph he distinctly states, "The rates established by General Balfour in 1862-63." But I reply that I did not establish any rates at all in that year. It is true that, in order to aid Lord Canning's Government in fixing the cost of the army to be maintained after the mutiny, I calculated rates for the different classes of the army, but, however, in 1860, not in 1862-1863. Further the rates quoted by your correspondent are neither those struck by me, nor those inserted in my letter to the *Times*.

Your correspondent by implication imputes to me bad faith in striking the rates of cost of soldiers, saying that "it all depends on the judgment and good faith of the person who fixes the rates," and also on a rare "immutability of circumstances." I submit that it does not depend at all on the last point. Every great commercial and manufacturing establishment knows that, when it has once correctly analyzed its charges, it is afterwards comparatively easy to make the required additions or subtractions which every changing year brings with it; and I followed this course by using neither the rates I struck in 1860 nor those stated by your correspondent.

He denies me any authority in respect to rates of cost, and asserts that, to the best of his belief, "the rates were never accepted by any one but" myself. I reply that Lord Canning accepted and acted on the rates struck in 1860, by basing thereon his total military expenditure for the army to be maintained after the mutiny.

Your correspondent's accusation regarding the use of "hard and fast rates" being "fixed for all time," is disproved by reference to my letter to the *Times*, which will show that the rates used by me were £112 4s. per head for Europeans, and £41 9s. per head for natives. These rates were deducted from the military expenditure incurred after I left India, and were struck two years after my departure by my successor, who made the calculations without any communication with me. The details are very fully set forth in papers laid before Parliament. These rates differ from those I struck in 1860, and from those named by your correspondent. While thus misstating the rates of cost and the military strength, your correspondent charges me with having exceeded my "own rate in that year" (1862-63) "by about some £200,000." This excess on an estimate of 12½ millions is not matter of surprise, considering that it was at an early period of the efforts to bring military expenditure within bounds. Moreover, I can prove by official documents that I drew out the estimates of 1862-63 in accordance with the determination of Government, as expressed in a resolution of the 10th of April, 1862, that out of the then expenditure, about "19 lacs" should become a "reduction" in the course of the year. Shortly after my departure, however, Government, in a letter of the 1st of July, 1862, signed by General Norman, withdrew the promise of reduction. And my successor, in his report of the 31st of August, 1864, when reviewing the expenditure of 1862-63, pointed out that during the course of the year, "supplementary grants were obtained for new services, which raised the total of the sanctioned sum for the military expenditure of India for that year."

Your correspondent denies my statement in the letter to the *Times*, that the estimate of military expenditure, as made up by General Norman, shows only a nominal reduction of £510 over the outlay of 1862-63; and asserts that "it actually shows at the lowest calculation a reduction of £37,507." This difference is accounted for by the simple fact that General Norman in his exposition of the 24th of March last used incorrect figures in stating the expenditure of 1862-63, as can be proved by a reference to the sanctioned sum for the military expenditure of India for that year."

Your correspondent denies my statement in the letter to the *Times*, that the estimate of military expenditure, as made up by General Norman, shows only a nominal reduction of £510 over the outlay of 1862-63; and asserts that "it actually shows at the lowest calculation a reduction of £37,507." This difference is accounted for by the simple fact that General Norman in his exposition of the 24th of March last used incorrect figures in stating the expenditure of 1862-63, as can be proved by a reference to the sanctioned sum for the military expenditure of India for that year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. B.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, July 21.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,—21st July.

3rd Regiment of Hussars, Cornet Henry Charles Tyler has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

4th Hussars, Cornet Robert Chateauneuf Tuthill to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice E Williams, promoted. Dated 22nd July 1871.

11th Hussars, The second Christian name of Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Fraser, CB, VC, is Craufurd, and not Crawford, as previously stated.

Cornet and Sunset Richard Hope Torin, from 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Cornet, vice Arthur Baines, retired. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

Royal Artillery, Captain and Brevet-Major Oliver Robert Stokes to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Field, placed on the Supernumerary List. Dated 8th July, 1871.

Second Captain Henry Whithy Briscoe to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Stokes. Dated 8th July, 1871.

Second Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Fyshe Roberts, from temporary half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice Briscoe. Dated 8th July, 1871.

Second Captain Vivian Dering Majendie, from the Supernumerary List, to be Second Captain, vice J C J Lowry, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 9th July, 1871.

Lieutenant Francis Coningsby Hannam Clarke (late Bombay) to be Second Captain, vice R Le Messurier, deceased. Dated 6th June, 1871.

Lieutenant Francis Beresford has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 2nd June, 1871.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable John R. W. Vesey to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Captain G. J. Fitz Roy Smyth, promoted. Dated 23th March, 1871.

9th Foot, Captain Milseon Edgar, from 54th Foot, to be Captain, vice C. J. Borton, who exchanges. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

11th Foot, Major William Henry Crompton to be Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Augustus Frederick Fenner, who retires. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

Captain William Taylor Corrie to be Major, by purchase, vice Crompton. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

Lieutenant Frederick Fitzroy Gibbons to be Captain, by purchase, vice Corrie. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

Ensign Charles Frederick Morgan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gibbons. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

18th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Wirgman, from half-pay late 6th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel George Frederick Stevenson Call, C.B., who retires upon half-pay. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

Major George Henry Pocklington to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Wirgman, who retires. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

Captain Malcolm John Robert MacGregor to be Major, by purchase, vice Pocklington. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

Lieutenant John Beddington Jackson to be Captain, by purchase, vice MacGregor. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

Ensign George Agar Gaffe [illegible] by purchase, vice Jackson. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

19th Foot, Captain and Brevet-Major Windle Hill St. Hill, from half-pay, late 66th Foot, to be Captain, vice George Edwin Borradaile, who retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

24th Foot, Ensign John Andrew Nicholson Magrath hath been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

54th Foot, Captain Charles James Borton, from the 9th Foot, to be Captain, vice M. Edgar, who exchanges. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

64th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Joseph Jekyll to be Captain, by purchase, vice Francis Du Blois Lukis, who retires. Dated 22nd July 1871.

Ensign Gordon Dewar to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Jekyll. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

91st Foot, Lieutenant James Ritchie, from half-pay, late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice David Thomas Henry Holbrook, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

98th Foot, Ensign Osmond Moncrief Johuson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Henry Badeley, who retires. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

101st Foot, Lieutenant Charles More Stockley to be Captain, vice Charles Pakenham, who retires. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

Ensign William Henry Knight to be Lieutenant, vice Stockley. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

107th Foot, Major Albert Locke Nicholson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Robert Patton, retired on a pension. Dated 1st January, 1871.

Captain David Blair Lockhart to be Major, vice Nicholson. Dated 1st January, 1871.

Lieutenant William Morgan Playfair to be Captain, vice Lockhart. Dated 1st January, 1871.

Ensign James Stewart King to be Lieutenant, vice Playfair. Dated 1st January, 1871.

Rifle Brigade, Ensign Henry John Dutton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Adrian Edward Somerset Marryat, who retires. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

Half-Pay, Captain and Brevet-Major Alexander Bravo, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Major, without purchase. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

Bengal Staff, Ensign Charles Stroud, on the Unattached List of Her Majesty's Indian Army, Bengal Establishment, to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Byng Harman, half-pay, Unattached, Deputy Adjutant-General, West Indies, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 10th June, 1871.

Surgeon-Major Joseph Fayrer, M D, C S I, Bengal Medical Department, to be Honorary Physician to the Queen, vice Campbell Mackinnon, M D, C B, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Department, deceased. Dated 22nd July, 1871.

The promotion of Major-General Thomas Elwyn, from the Royal Artillery, which appeared in the Gazette of the 30th June, 1871, to be antedated to the 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 21st June, 1871.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, July 21.)

ADMIRALTY, 18TH JULY, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Admiral John Elphinstone Erskine has been placed on the Retired List from the 14th instant.

The undermentioned promotions, dated the 14th instant, have been made in consequence of the above retirement:—

Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Matthew Charles Symonds, KCB, to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Rear Admiral Erasmus Ommanney, C.B, to be Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing the following promotions on the Reserved and Retired Lists, also dated the 14th instant, have taken place:—

Reserved List.

Vice-Admiral George Hathorn to be Admiral.

Rear-Admirals:

Edward Barnett,
Charles George Edward Patey,
Henry Broadhead,
Alexander Leslie Montgomery,
Thomas Sparke Thompson,
Horatio Beauman Young,
The Right Honourable Edward, Lord Dunsany,
to be Vice-Admirals.

Retired List.

Vice-Admirals:

Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, K C B,
Robert Fanshawe Stopford,
Sir Robert Spencer Robinson, K C B,
to be Admirals.

Rear-Admirals:

John Lort Stokes,
Sir Henry Mangles Denham, Knt.
Arthur Forbes,
Henry Layton,
Robert Fitzgerald Gambier,
Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart,
William Henry Jervis,
Harry Edmund Edgell, CB,
James Hamilton Ward,
Edward St Leger Cannon,
Ralph Barton,
Frederick Henry Hastings Glasse, CB,
Charles Gepp Robinson,
William Louis,
Charles John Bosanquet,
Courtenay Osborne Hr.yes,
George Thomas Gorton,
to be Vice-Admirals.

The name of Admiral Sir Robert Spencer Robinson, KCB, is retained on the Active List of Flag Officers according to his seniority, but supplementary to the established numbers of the List, under the provisions of the Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870.

The Reverend William Law has this day been appointed a Ch